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Tragedy Too Deep For Tears

MAHATMA DEPLORES DIVISION OF INDIAN ARMY

Welcomes Jinnah's Assurance To Minorities In Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 13. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi this evening in his post-prayer speech again referred to the division of the army with intense feeling and said that the present mode of division might even lead to internal warfare between the two armies who might even look upon themselves as rivals. That would be a tragedy too deep for tears, he added.

PONDER DEEPLY OVER IT

Mahatma Gandhi said he could not understand why they could not remain united for the object of facing foreign aggression. The present mode of division might even lead to internal warfare between the two armies who might even look upon themselves as rivals. That would be a tragedy too deep for tears. As a matter of fact division of the army was a factor which would weaken the defence forces. It was upto them to ponder deeply over this. He hoped that even if they had not learnt the lesson of 'ahimsa' during the last thirty years, they had at any rate learnt not to live as slaves of anyone—not only of the British. If they had, what need of armies anywhere? This was the lesson he was trying to teach the Hindus in Noakhali and the Muslims in Bihar. If they had the personal courage he would not mind if they resisted oppression even violently. Naturally he would always plead for non-violent resistance because the latter meant that God was their sole Protector. Violent resistance invariably meant the aid of the sword which was at best a poor weapon of defence.

POSERS FOR JINNAH

Mahatma Gandhi said that he had read a brief report of Jinnah Saheb's press conference in the course of which it had gladdened his heart to learn that Jinnah Saheb had assured his heart to learn that Jinnah Saheb had assured complete freedom of faith and religious worship and full security of life and property to all the minorities living in Pakistan But while any leader may say a thing and say it sincerely, it does not follow that the advice is straightaway acted upon. It was sad that in spite of the achievement of division news of stabbings, murders, loot and arson came from everywhere. He had many Sindhi Hindu friends who were leaving their home because they felt they could not live there any longer.

TALE OF WOE FROM SIND

Now Karachi was going to be the capital of Pakistan. He would like to ask Jinnah Saheb whether he was going to wait till August 15th to offer protection to Hindus in Sind. If he were in Jinnah Saheb's place he would be sad beyond measure if any Hindu deserted his home in Pakistan through fear of injustice. While Quid-e-Azam was going to be the Governor-General of Pakistan it was true he could do nothing without the advice of his Minisster, yet that did not mean that he was going to lose his hold over the League. On the other hand his political power would be even greater. Therefore, it was his duty to forbid such happenings as are reported from Sind and elsewhere in the Dominion of which he was to be Governor-General. A man or the Government of a country could only be judged by his or its actions and this applied equally to India.

DIVIDE & RULE

The British had carried on their rule through the policy of divide and rule, but their power was over and so should be the favouritism. What mattered it if a minority got a little more than its share of the spoils of service or office anywhere? Minorities were entitled to the fullest justice. Efficiency and merit alone should count and the spoils of office given to minorities over a long period by the British to serve their own ends should no longer lure them. They must realise that all these were in the nature of bribe.

After all the British could not remove untouchability. It was Hindus themselves who had opened all the ancient temples in South India—a fact that gladdened his heart for it was by removing the stain of untouchability that Hinduism could live. No privileges should be given to anyone in the new India. It was the poor and neglected and downtrodden and weak that should be their special care and attention.

A Brahmin should not grudge it if more money was spent on the uplift of Harijans. At the same time a Brahmin may not be done down simply because he was a Brahmin. In fact Brahmins were a very small minority. There must be pure and undefiled justice for everyone in both Pakistan and Hindustan.

NEW DELHI, July 12 (API),—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, arrived here from Poona, and will stay for a fortnight.

Delhi Directive To Mrs. Pandit

LUCKNOW, July 13, (APA): The Government of India, it is understood have instructed their Ambassador-Designate to Moscow, Mrs. Vijayalakhshmi Pandit, that all important and official speeches made by her there should be in Hindustani.

Mrs. Pandit's first speech at the credential-presenting ceremony will be in Hindustani.

Mrs. Pandit, who proposes to leave Lucknow on July 28, will stay in New Delhi for a week before leaving for Moscow on August 3.

She will break journey at Teheran for a day, "en route" to Moscow, where a whole floor of a big hotel has been reserved to house the Indian Embassy for the present.

Although Mrs. Pandit's appointment is for one year, she is expected to return to India in December next to submit her report.

CONGRESS MEMBERS OF CONSEMBLY MEET

NEW DELHI, July 13 (A.P.I.): Congress members of the Indian Constituent Assembly met this evening at Constitution House to discuss tomorrow's agenda. They will meet again tomorrow.

Chaudhri Khaliq-u-Zaman, was today elected leader of the Muslim League Party in the Indian Constituent Assembly.

French Charge D'Affaires' Reception To Indian Leaders

NEW DELHI, July 13 (A.P.I.): M. Henri Rougn French D'affaires gave a reception this evening which was attended by the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten, Lady Mountbatten, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Liquat Ali Khan and Dr. John Mathai.

Guests also included members of the diplomatic corps and high officials of the Government of India.

MAHATMA SEES VICEROY

NEW DELHI, July 13, (API): "Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy this evening. The interview lasted for an hour and a half.

Need For New Mandate

Britain Prepares For Elections If Events Force Grave Issues

LONDON, July 13 (I.P.A.): Strong rumours are current that the British Government is preparing for a possible general election within the next nine months, may be in October. Constituency organisations of both Labour and Conservative parties are being warned to have election machines ready at short notice. More than twothirds of the candidates of Freemen political parties are being already adopted and Selection Committees are working of the adoption of the remainder.

The view held in Government circles is that with the expiry of American and Canadian loans by next spring at latest and drastic import cuts that will inevitably be necessary, a new mandate would be required for the electorate on the new plan to face the future. A tentative Government plan is being formulated but hhe vital part cannot be finally decided until something more definite on prospective American aid to Europe emerges of the Paris discussions on Marshall plan.

Mysore Congress Supports Hederabad People's Cause

BANGALORE, July 13 (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress today assured "its full support to the Hyderabad State Congress in any struggle which they may launch for the realisation of responsible Government in Hyderabad as an integral part of the Indian Union."

The Committee also expressed sympathy with victims of oppression in Warangal and other places in Hyderabad State and exhorted the people "not to be cowed down by such atrocities"

Aung San Pessimistic About India's Future

RANGOON, July 13, (Reuter): U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government and leader of the "Peoples Freedom League told a League rally in Rangoon today that Burma would accept 'nothing short of complete independence."

"We are not thinking of Dominion Status," he added "All that is mere speculation in the press and malicious talk spread by enemies of the Freedom League.

Reviewing the work of the Burmese Constituent Assembly and contrasting its achievements with the latest political developments in India, U. Aung San declared:

"I am not too hopeful about India's future. I am afraid India will remain a British Dominion as long as Hindu-Muslim disunity remains. This is not because Britain does not want to concede complete independence to India, but because Indians cannot set their own house in order and be ready to receive it."

AGA KHAN "MUCH BETTER"

LAUSANNE, July 13 (A.P.A.): The Aga Khan, who has been seriously ill in a Lausanne Hotel for a week, was "very much better" this afternoon his secretary stated today.

Royal Assent To India Bill By Thursday

LONDON, July 13, (Reuter): Five days hence, with elaborate age old ceremonial that will last only 20 minutes, the British Parliament will create the independent Dominions of India and Pakistan to which power will be transferred on August 15, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

The House of Commons will finish with the India Independence Bill on Tuesday evening whereupon it will be sent to the House of Lords.

When the Lords have completed their consideration of the Bill it will be conveyed to the King who will give the Royal assent, probably on Thursday morning.

A Royal Commission consisting of the Lord Chancellor and three or four leading judicial Peers will immediately be appointed. It will assemble in the House of Lords—formerly the King's robing room—on Thursday or Friday in the presence of the Peers of all parties and their Peeresses.

The Lord Chancellor magnificently garbed in red, gold and black robes, with a full bottomed wig and a three cornered black hat perched on top of it will request the high House of Lords official, Black Rod, to summon the Commoners.

Black Rod is Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blacke and his official attire is a cutaway black court jacket, silk knee breaches and stockings and black buckled court shoes. He will carry his famous gold tipped black staff of office and will walk gravely from the Lords to the Commons.

Attendants of the Lower House will be on the watch and, to reaffirm the independence of the Commoners' will, as soon as they espy Black Rod, slam—not merely close—the great doors of the Commons in his face. This is a centuries old ceremony

Black Rod will rap three times on the door and eventually will be admitted. He will advance up to the Chambers with measured tread stopping at intervals to make low obeisance to the Speaker — Colonel Clifton Brown. Coming finally to a halt, he will request the Commoners "presence in their Lordships House" to hear the King's will.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee and the Opposition leader with all the other Ministers and Opposition front benchers following will form in procession behind the Speaker and Black Rod and walk ceremonially to the House of Lords. The Commoners will take up their places standing at the back of the Chamber and to the punctuation of much bowing and doffing of cocked hats by the members of the Commission, the Bill will be read and will automatically become law.

The ceremony will be brief, without interruption from Lords or Commoners and as soon it is completed the Commons processions headed by the Speaker, Prime Minister and Opposition leader will reform and make its way back to the Lower House. In these pregnant twenty minutes the two Dominions will have been born.

PARIS TALKS FORGE AHEAD

Plenary Session Agrees On Changes In Anglo-French Draft

PARIS, July 13, (Reuter): When the second Plenary Session of the Conference for European economic reconstruction opened at the French Foreign Office this afternoon with the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin presiding M. Herve Alphand (French) said that the Working Committee had agreed on proposals for organisation and for rules of procedure entailing important modifications in the Anglo-French draft which accompanied the invitations.

These amendments, he said, were inspired by a desire to make the organisation completely efficient and democratic.

THE AMENDMENTS

They were: 1 As a result of observations of several delegations, and especially of the Turkish delegation, the Committee of Co-operation will be open to all member states and, in addition, to other European states, not members of the Conference who express the wish to participate.

"Thus the door will be left open to all European countries", M. Alphand said.

2. An executive committee of the Committee of Co-operation will be set up.

3. At the suggestion of Belgium, supported by Denmark, Holland, Italy Sweden and Norway, it was agreed to make the organisation as flexible as possible, by inserting a new paragraph enabling the Committee of Cooperation to introduce appropriate modifications to lay before the Organisation at any time when this appeared necessary.

4. One delegation asked that the four Technical Committees should not be too limited.

Greece, supported by France, asked that special attention be paid to problems of construction. Italy made a similar request on manpower. Special attention will be paid to these and other subjects.

5. At the suggestion of Sweden, the present Organisation will maintain close relations with the United Nations Organisation and its dependent organisations and existing inter-Governmental economic organisations.

6. On a Nethelands suggestions, the period of four years suggested as basis for the report of the Committee of Co-operation war omitted as the Dutch said it was impossible to foresee conditions for such a long period.

7 No attedpts will be made to interfere with existing trade treaties betwen Europan countries.

M. Alphand said that it had been possible to reach unanimity on all subjects in a few hours.

The working Committee would meet again tomorrow to discuss the composition of the Committees.

SECRETARY-GENERAL ELECTED

A recommendation of the Working Committee that M. Claude Serreulles of France, should be nominated Secretary-General was adopted.

M. Serreulles is a member of the Permanent French Conferenc Organisation, which makes arrangements for international gatherings.

The Working Committee will meet tomorrow at 14-30 GMT to complete its work and will present its final report to a Plenary Session fixed for 1.500 G.M.T. on Tuesday.

TASS CRITICISM

MOSCOW, July 13, (Reuter): The Paris Correspondent of Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, today attacked the composition of the Paris Conference. Declaring that it was "no mere chance" that only holf the participants were nations which fought against Nazi Germany, he wrote:

"Italy and Autria fought for Germany; Turkey made profitable deals with her during the war; the stand taken by Eire and Portugal is also still fresh in our memory.

"It is these countries that are now called upon to act on behalf of Europe as a whole."

(Half of the eight countries which rejected the Anglo-French invitation —Albania Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania—supported the Axis powers.

U. P. BAN ON "CASTE"

LUCKNOW, July 13, (API): The U. P. Government, it is reliably understood, are issuing orders expunging the word "caste" from all Governmental forms or papers except in the case of scheduled caste.

Mr. Mahavir Tiyagi, M.L.A. (U.P.), who had raised this question with the Government, in an interview said that in future the word "caste" would no longer form part of the identity of a person in U. P. in all matters. He congratulated the Government" on their wise decision which eliminates in intentional move of the bureaucracy to cause disruption among Indians."

Spanish Talks On High Seas?

Gen. Franco To Meet "Important Foreign Statesman"

GIBRALTAR, July 13 (Reuter): Following reports in Madrid that General Franco might meet "an important foreign statesman" at a rendezvous in the Mediterranean, a story was circulating in Gibraltar today that General Franco and some of his personal staff had been seen boarding a ship anchored off Malaga in southern Spain.

The reports of the meeting were not taken seriously in Madrid. It is known that General Franco is on holiday in Marbella near Malaga and it was stated in Madrid that the General's yacht is anchored in Malaga harbour.

A motorist, who has just returned to Gibraltar from Malaga, stated that a powerful car heavily escorted arrived in the vicinity of Marbella a few days ago.

A number of occupants of the car alighted and walked towards the beach where they boarded a waiting speedboat which dashed out to sea towards a ship which appeared to be anchored between eight and ten miles away between Malaga and Gibraltar.

The roads had been heavily guarded that day, the motorist said.

Other reports reaching Gibraltar from Tangier said that General Franco intended to visit Spanish Morocco next week.

A.I.N.E.C. Chief Meets Mahatma

NEW DELHI, 13, (A.P.I.): Mr. Devadas, Gandhi Presidents, All-India Newspaper Editors Conference Mrs. Asaf Ali and Dr. Rajendra Prasad called on Mahatma Gandhi today.

INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG

'Ad Hoc' Committee's Tentative Decisions

NEW DELHI, July 12 (UPI).—The national flag of the Indian Union should be so designed as to command universal respect and devotion irrespective of party or other affiliations. Keeping this basic principle in view, the 'Ad Hoc Committee' on national flag is understood to have arrived at the following tentative decisions:

(1) The flag of the Indian National Congress should be adopted as the national flag of India with suitable modifications to make it acceptable to all parties and communities in India. (2) The flag should be tri-coloured with three bands horizontally arranged. (3) The colour should be in the following order, namely, saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark-green at the bottom. (4) The emblem of the flag should be an exact reproduction of the Wheel of Sarnath, Capital of Ashoka, with the pillar super-imposed in the middle of the central band. (5) The colour of the emblem should be dark-blue.

The "United Press of India" learns that the Ad Hoc Committee will meet again and examine the sample of the national flag prepared according to the designed indicated above before submitting their recommendations to the Constituent Assembly.

The Committee is understood to have decided that the State seal for the Indian Union should be designed with the exact reproduction of the Wheel of Sarnath, Ashoka's Capital. The words "Republic of India" should be super-inscribed.

Jinnah's Code For Minorities

CITIZEN RIGHTS BASED ON LOYALTY TO STATE

Broad Outlines Of Pakistan Policies Explained

NEW DELHI, July 13. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General-Designate of Pakistan, at a press conference this morning assured the minorities in the Pakistan Dominion that they would have protection with regard to their religion, faith, life, property and culture. They would, in all respects, be treated as citizens of Pakistan without any discrimination, but they would also have the obligations of citizenship. The minorities would have to be loyal to the State and owe true allegiance to it.

The same principle, Mr. Jinnah emphasised, would apply to the minorities in Hindustan. One could not have minorities disloyal to the State and sabotaging its activities. Every citizen must be loyal to his State

Mr. Jinnah sincerely hoped that the relations between Pakistan and India would be friendly and cordial. Speaking for Pakistan, he said there would be no want of goodwill.

"DEVOID OF TRUTH"

"It is stated in the press," said Mr. Jinnah, "that the League had agreed to a common Governor-General and later backed out. Let me tell you that it is entirely devoid of any truth and I am surprised that even responsible men have been misrepresenting us and making the false allegations that we backed out from what we had agreed to. I do not want to say anything more on this point."

'CHOSEN OF THE PEOPLE'

There was a wrong conception with regard to the choosing of the Governors-General, Mr. Jinnah went on. "Normally, the Governor-General would have been appointed on the advice of the Ministers of the Cabinet. But in the exceptional circumstances, it had been arranged that the successor authorities should choose the Governors-General and His Majesty accepted that arrangement and, therefore, I want to make it quite clear that the Governors-General of Pakistan and Hindustan were chosen by the sucessor authorities, namely, the Muslim League and the Congress. Therefore, the Governors-General are the chosen of the people and not as, it is ordinarily understood, appointed by the King as was the practice in India in the past. That is rather an important point I wish to make clear."

Question: Does not the Governor-General hold office during His Majesty's pleasure?

Mr. Jinnah: It is purely a form, nothing but a form. The Governors-General are the chosen of the people and that is the reason why I have accepted this honour.

Question: Could you, as Governor-General make a brief statement on the minorities problem?

Mr. Jinnah: At present, I am only Governor-General-designate. We will assume for a moment that on August 15 I shall really be the Governor-General of Pakistan On that assumption, let me tell you that I shall not depart from what I have said repeatedly with regard to the minorities. Every time. I spoke about the minorities, I meant what I said, and what I said I meant. The minorities, to whichever community they may belong, will be safeguarded. Their religion or their faith or belief will be protected in every way possible. Their life and property will be secure. There will be no interference of any kind with their freedom of worship. They will have their protection with regard to their religion, faith, their life, their property and their culture. They will be in all respects treated as citizens of Pakistan without any distinction of caste, colour, religion or creed.

LOYALTY TO STATE

"They will have all their rights and privileges and also the obligations of citizenship. Therefore the Minorities have their responsibilities also and they will play their part in the affairs of the state. As long as the Minorities are loyal to the State and owe true allegiance to it and as long as I have any power, they need have no apprehension of any kind."

Question: You said that the Minorities in Pakistan, if they are loyal, will be dealt with generously and justly. May we take it this applies to Muslims in Hindustan as well?

Mr. Jinnah: It applies to any Minority anywhere in the world. You cannot have a minority which is disloyal and plays the role of sabotaging the State. That minority, of course, becomes intolerable in any State.

"I advise the Hindus and Muslims, I advise every citizen, to be loyal to his state.

Question: Would your interest in the Muslims of Hindustan continue as it is today?

Mr. Jinnah: My interest in Hindustan will continue in respect of every citizen and particularly the Mussalmans.

Question: As president of the All-India Muslim League, what measures do you propose to adopt to assure the safety of Muslims in Hindu provinces?

Mr. Jinnah: All that I hope for is that the Muslims in Hindustan will be treated just as I have indicated we propose to treat the non-Muslim Minorities in Pakistan. I have stated the broad principles of policy but the actual question of safeguards and protection for Minorities in the respective states can only be dealt with by the two Constituent Assemblies.

Question: You must have seen reports that in one or two provinces the Congress ministries have indicated their intention of abolishing separate electorates and weightage.

Mr. Jinnah: I cannot go into these details. The actual provisions with regard to protection and safeguards can only be discussed in the two Constituent Assemblies in which the minorities are represented.

Question: Will they be discussed by the Constituent Assemblies jointly or severally?

Consemblies Tasks

Mr. Jinnah: I cannot prophesy In the first instance, it is really the domain of each Constituent Assembly. Representatives of the Minorities are in both Constituent Assemblies and, therefore, those are problems for the Constituent Assemblies of Hindustan and Pakistan to deal with. I can only express the hope that they will be dealt with in a manner which will give the Minorities a sense of security and confidence I cannot discuss the details.

CROOKS & CRANKS

Question: What are your comments on the recent statements and the speeches by certain Congress leaders to the effect that if the Hindus in Pakistan are treated badly, they will treat Muslims in Hindustan worse?

Mr. Jinnah: I hope they will get over this madness and follow the line I am suggesting. It is no use picking up the statements of this man here or that man there. You

(Continued on Page 5)

American Stake In Europe

To Set Apart 2,500 Million Pounds For Marshall Aid Plan

WASHINGTON, July 13, (IPA): It is learnt from reliable sources that the amount which the United States is prepared to set aside for the Marshall plan to aid Europe is 2,500 million pounds. It is believed in high quarters that this sum is totally inadequate for the needs of Europe. The U. S. Congress is to rise on July 15 and will not return until January. A special session is necessary on grounds of urgency and Truman intends calling one.

SYLHET VOTES FOR PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, July 13. (A.P.I.): Sylhet has decided to join Pakistan, it is officially announced.

A Press Note issued from Viceroy's House says: Following is the result of referendum in Sylhet District, in Assam.

Valid voters for joining Fast Bengal: 2,39,619.

For remaining in Assam: 1 84,041.

Majority: 55,578.

The percentage of valid votes to total electorate entitled to vote was 77.33.

SYLHET ALARMED

SYLHET, July 12 (A.P.I.): The counting of ballot papers in the Sylhet referendum has been completed.

The Chief Whip of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party, Mr. Rabindranath Aditya, in a telegram says that Sylhet is alarmed by Clause Three of the Indian Independence Bill "transferring the entire district to East Bengal if the referendum favours amalgamation. It offends the declaration of June 3. Paragraph Thirteen, providing for such transfer only after a demarcation of the Muslim majority areas of Sylhet Complications are sure to arise if the entire district is transferred before demarcation, thereby making retransfer of non-Muslim areas difficult."

FATAL ASSAULT ON CITY DOCTOR

Injuries inflicted by unknown assailants while he was sleeping alone in his bedroom are reported to have led to the death on Saturday night of a Bombay doctor.

He is 52-year-old Dr. Hakim of Colaba. On Wednesday night his brother, living in the same building, was woken up by a servant who said that the doctor was shouting from his room in agony. When they went up to the room, they found it bolted from inside. Entry was secured through a window and Dr. Hakim was found groaning in pain, with his face and arms slashed He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Saturday night.

No arrests have been made so far and the matter is under police investigation.

Inquiry Into Rice Looting

RANGOON, July 13, (Reuter): A Committee set up by the Burmese Government is to make an official inquiry into larg scale looting of rice by gangs said to be communists and dacoits.

Presided over by Justice Bo Gyi, the Committee will estimate losses suffered by the Government's Projects Board and by private rice millers and lealers through organised looting prevent since Januarv.

DURBAN, July 12 (Reuter).—High Signal, by Montrose out of Rhosdu, an Irish-bred horse imported since the end of the war, won the 3,000 Sterling Merchant's Handicap, run over six furlongs, here, today. Two other imported horses from Ireland, Punkah 2 (Colombo-Myfan) and Asarhaddon (Stardust-Asheratt), finished 3 and 4 respectively. All three started at 12 to 1.

Blazing A New Trail In Education

Britain Sets Up "Emergency Colleges" To Train Teachers

BY S. H. WOOD,
Formerly in charge of the training of teachers in the British Ministry of Education

The most significant educational achievement in England since the end of World War II is the establishment of "Emergency Colleges" for the training of teachers. These institutions are remarkable for three reasons in particular.

In the first place the students who attend them are mature persons, nearly all of whom were pursuing occupations other than teaching before the war and all of whom have, during the war, performed some form of National Service. Not one of them is moving from school direct to college. In the second place, the Ministry of Education, for the first time, is accepting for the purposes of qualification, a course of one year only (actually the course extends over about 13 months) as adequate for students who are not university graduates. The minimum course for the non-graduate has hitherto always been two years. In the third place, the training of these mature students is entrusted not to the professional trainers of teachers but to practising teachers in the schools, most of whom have never had any experience of training others for the profession.

Immediate Increase Needed

These three significant features merit further consideration. The fulfilment of the intentions of the Education Act of 1944 demands two things in the supply of teachers: first, an immediate large increase and second, a steadily maintained annual output, greater than in pre-war years, in order to keep the increased establishment permanently up to strength. The latter is a long-range problem which can be planned, if not at leisure, at any rate without rapid improvisations.

But the immediate increase required can be secured only by drastic measures and urgently executed plans. When the Ministry decided to offer a year's free training to anyone deemed suitable, man or woman, on demobilization from the Forces or other forms of National Service, no one could foresee what the response would be. In fact 90,000 applications have been received and it is probable that 40,000 of the applicants will be accepted.

What sort of men and women are these, and what methods and standards of selection have been applied to them? They range in age from about 22 to 35; they belong in variety from the wartime omnibus conductress to the officer in the Forces with five or six years' service, much of it overseas; from men and women who left school at 14 years of age to those who completed a full-time secondary education up to 18; from those who always wanted to be teachers, but were prevented before the war by various circumstances, to those who have of choice spent years in some other occupation and only now turn their minds to teaching.

The Test

What are the standards of selection? Clearly they are not just, "How much does this applicant know?", but rather "Is this man still growing?" or "Does this woman reveal the temperament and grace which suggests that in 10 years' time she will still have her head above water?" In short the test is not present attainment but potentiality judged by all the evidence available regarding educability and character.

Naturally, the first cry — and it came from the well established teacher—was that this was dilution; and, of course, it may be dilution judged solely by academic attainment or pure knowledge at the moment of entering the profession; but, judged by standards of experience of life and social awareness, it will result in an enrichment of the profession.

The colleges, some 50 of them, each accommodating on an average about 200 students, are full of life and experiment. Some of them are single sex institutions and some are mixed. Some are mainly residential and some are mainly day colleges. Many of the students, both men and women, are married, and some have children. The only complaint of the staff is that the students cannot be persuaded to "let-up" or relax.

These men and women are burning to get to their jobs and they regard every moment of their training as significant. They will be on two years' probation when their intensive course is completed. During this period they will be expected to undertake some directed reading and attend refresher courses. Some may fail to make good; in any case a ruthless standard of suitability must be applied during the probationary period in fairness to the teacher himself, no less than to the children in the schools.

Secret Of Success

Two things remain to be said. These students in training will not undergo any formal examination at the end of the course. Month by month or at other convenient intervals there is an assessment of each one of them by the staff of the college. In this way those few who are not justifying their selection are firmly weeded out. The other extremely significant factor making for the success of these colleges is that the Ministry has not prescribed how the colleges are to be conducted; nor, save for very general guidance, has the Ministry or any other external body planned the curriculum.

In effect the Ministry says to the staff before each college opens, 'Get to know one another quickly, because in the course of a few weeks we shall present you with 200 students of diverse ages, abilities and experiences. Don't ask us how they are to be trained because we don't know. Find out as you go along." This attitude on the part of the Ministry is the secret of the success of the colleges. It inspires confidence in the staff who feel free to blaze a new trail in training.

MONSOON BURSTS ON SURAT

SURAT, July 13, (API): The long-delayed monsoon bursts on Surat last evening. The town experienced 2.60 inches rain during last night. Murky weather continues.

Reports of rainfall have been received from the District.

Meteor Causes 'Rain Of Iron'

Findings Of Soviet Expedition In Siberia.

MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuter): A huge meteor, exploding before it reached the earth, caused an intensive "rain of iron" in Siberia, blasting hundreds of cedar trees and pitting the ground with huge craters.

These were the findings of a Soviet expedition which travelled through hundreds of miles of pathless jungle swamps to study the meteor which fell early this year in the remote Sikhote Alin mountains, north-east of Vladivostok.

After examining the scene and questioning over 200 villagers living in the area, the expedition considered that the meteorite, of undetermined size, created an air cushion in its fall and exploded on hitting it.

Hundreds of fragments of redhot iron, the biggest weighing 350 pounds rained down upon the Siberian forest.

NO TRACE OF FOREST

Over an area three quarters of a mile long by nearly half a mile wide the earth's surface was scored with 106 craters, the biggest 100 feet in width and 25 feet deep.

All round, the dense forest had disappeared without trace.

Hundreds of trees nearby had been split to fragments. Others had been twisted and thrown over at all angles.

More than 250 small meteorites were found in the meteor field weighing altogether over five tons.

BR. TROOPS SEAL OFF JEWISH VILLAGE

Cordoning Settlements Proposed In Hunt For Kidnapped Sergeants

JERUSALEM, July 13, (Reuter): Brigadier J. N. R. Moore said today that the Jewish diamond town of Nathanya and more than 20 Jewish settlements which surround it, might be declared "a controlled area" subject to military law if the Two British Sergeants who were kidnapped on Saturday morning were not freed by midnight tonight.

British troops sealed off the Jewish village of Even Yehuda near Nathanya as the widespread search for Sergeant Mervyn Price and Sergeant Clifford Martin went on today. At an early morning conference in Nathanya, Major General R. N. Gale, Commander of the First British Infantry Division, Brigadier Moore, the Area Commander and District Commissioner E. R. Reeves planned the deployment of troops estimated at a brigade in strength, in the hunt for the Mission Field Security men.

Orange groves, caves, sand dunes were being searched for the kidnappers' hideout.

It was learned reliably in Jerusalem today that the field forces of Haganah (Jewish Resistance Movement) which pulled out its forces from the search yesterday because it had not been given a free hand, might again join in the hunt for the missing men.

SOCIALIST LEADER WARNS PAKISTAN

CALCUTTA, July 13 (A.P.I.): Addressing a conference of bank employees Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, made a reference to the states of Hyderabad and Travancore and said that one of them was "even preparing to inflict a mortal wound on us through Berar."

He also said that the Portuguese "have threatened to spill blood in Goa. The Muslim League has not cried halt to the mad orgy of destruction and disruption and is encouraging every evil move."

He attributed this unusual activity to British encouragement and said that he was convinced that Britain did not want the friendship of a strong and prosperous India, but wanted an alliance with a weak and poverty stricken subsidiary.

Soon after August 15, they must get ready, he said, to "liberate such territories as Hyderabad, Travancore and Goa."

Speaking of Pakistan, Dr. Lohia said that while they could consider a single Muslim killed within the territories of the Indian Union as a most heinous crime and sin, they must give notice to Pakistan and its makers that should they still persist in disturbing peace or ill-treat the minorities, the Indian Union would not send one consignment of coal or iron or cloth to Pakistan till its makers mended their ways.

Concluding, he asked clerks and labourers to act for political aims. They must strain every ounce of their energy to increase production, and, at the same time, be ready to fight for social justice and democracy in industry, he said.

21 DROWNED IN FLOODS NEAR ANKORA

ANKARA, July 13, (Reuter): Floods drowned 21 people and injured several scores after torrential rains and hail in ten villages near Ankara today.

Over a hundered houses were swamped and crops entirely destroyed.

Loss of cattle is reported to be grave.

COMMUNIST DETENUS IN KARWAR

KARWAR, July 12, (A.P.I.): With the arrests and detention of Mr. Dhurwarkar, a Communist worker under the Bombay Police Security Measures Act, the total number of Communist detenus so far in this District comes to twelve-seven from the Honavar taluka and five from the Karwar taluka.

EASY WIN IN HOLLYWOOD DERBY

Yankee Valor Goes Into Lead Within Two Minutes

INGLEWOOD (California), July 12 (Reuter): Yankee Valor, by Hellify out of Valoria, won the 50,000 dollars Hollywood Derby over a mile and a quarter here today easily in 2 minutes 1.8 seconds. Drawing away entering the home stretch, Yankee Valor went rapidly into a big lead but there was a photo finish for second and third places before on trust, the favourite, was placed second and Stepfather third.

FORMER TEST CAPTAIN DEAD

Warwick Armstrong

SYDNEY, July 13 (Reuter): Warwick Armstrong, one of Australia's greatest cricketers and former Test Captain, died today, aged 68.

Armstrong took part in 42 games against England and was one of the few Australian batsmen who scored more than 2,000 runs in Test matches.

He retired from first class cricket soon after his return to Australia from England in 1921.

B.S.O. Badminton Tourney

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament, to be held under the auspices of the Bandra Gymkhana, will commence on Sunday, July 27th. The usual events, (namely, men's singles and doubles, women's singles, doubles, mixed doubles, girl's singles, boys' singles and veteran's doubles) are open for competition. Entries close at 6-30 p.m. on July 23rd and should be forwarded to Mr. L.R. Pereira, Hon. Tournament Secretary, Bandra Gymkhana, Perry Road, Bandra, or to Mr. C. Gomes C/o Turner Morrison & Co Ltd., 16 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

New Light On "Flying Saucer"

Space Wanderer Or Meteorite, Says Dutch Engineer

BANGKOK, July 13, (APA): Paul Pfamkuchin, a Dutch electrical engineer, claims to have identified the "flying saucer".

He says it is a space wanderer or meteorite captured by earth's gravitation. It rotates about on its own axis at an oblique angle until it reaches the earth.

It contains crystal systems, some concave and some flat and of different sizes. The crystals reflect the sun's rays as the meteorite rotates, such as a crystal globe in a ballroom throws out discs of light.

The beams of light become saucer-like, hit the colours and become inverted through refraction, appearing to persons below like inverted saucers. This would account for the different speeds of the flying saucer. Those near the axis travel slower than those in the centre because of the greater circumference, Pfamkuchin believes.

If the meteorite is weakly held by the earth's gravitation, then, when the moon draws near a point where its gravitation would neutralise the earth's gravitation, the meteorite would escape and go hurtling off into space. Thus, the phenomenon disappears as suddenly as it appeared.

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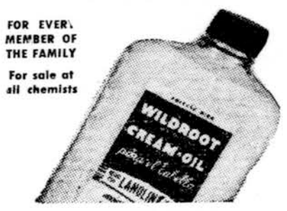

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CITY & SUBURBS

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Muslim Sabaan 24 1366
Parsi: Behman 14 1316
Sunrise 6-08 a.m. Sunset 7-20 p.m
Hightide 08-51, 19-56 Lowtide 01-56, 14-37.

Today's Engagements

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Lecture by Kaka Kaledkar at 6-30 p. m today (Monday) at Bhavatski Lodge.

YOU: "A Wit or Two" at Youth's Own Union today (Monday) at Cama Oriental Institute's Library Hall at 6-15 p.m.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Lecture by Home Member, Mr. Morarji Desai, at Y.W.C.A., Mayo Road today (Monday) at 6 p.m. on "Beggar Problem in the City of Bombay."

MAZDAZNAN GENERAL KNOWLEDGE: Evening today (Monday) at 6-15 at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Mrs. Homai J. Moos will speak on the topic of science and Mr. Pavri will speak on General knowledge.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Health film education programme at Boy Scout Hut, Azad Maidan, at 6-30 p.m. today (Monday).

Anti-Typhoid inoculation will be performed free, at Badak Chawls, Parel Road, commencing 4 p.m. (S. T.) today.

BHABHA'S LECTURE: Meeting of Progressive Group at Green's today (Monday) at 6-15 p. m. when the Hon'ble Mr. C H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines & Power, Government of India, will speak on "A plea for Economic Realism."

HOSPITAL KAMGAR SANGH: At the annual meeting the following office-bearers were unanimously elected and it was decided that the Sangh should be affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress: President: Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Premchand Premchand Chaudhary and G. R. Shinde; Secretary: Mrs. Urmila Mehta; Jt. Secretaries: Messrs. Nausahad Khan, Pathan, Chaturbhai Vithal, D. A. Salgaonker and Raghu Nanji; Treasurer: Messrs. Keshav Salunke and Tukaram Paret.

SIND HINDU SEVA SAMITHI

A meeting of the leading representatives of Sind Hindus in Bombay was held on the 9th inst. The present situtaion in Sind was considered. It was decided to form an association called. "Sind Hindu Seva Samiti" with the object of rendering every sort of help and assistance to Sind Hindus who are in Bombay or, are residing in Sind and other places.

A Committee of 25 members was elected with Mr. H. B. Shivadasani as its president, Seth Chellaram Lokumal Seth Parmanand Deepchand vice-presidents Shree Nanik G. Motwane and Shree Parmanand Sugnomal as secretaries and Seth Kemchand Goromal as treasurer.

All Sindhis in need of any assistance should communicate with the seretaries of the Samithi. The Office of the Samiti has been located at 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, C/o Chicago Telephone & Radio Co. Ltd. Post Box 1312 Bombay No. 1.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY 1
MONDAY, July 14.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika Orchestral composition by D'Amel (Air Orchestra) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 J. D. Muzumdar (Violin recital) Colaba Time Signal at 8-45 a.m. 8-45 Yogini Aloglekar (vocal) 9-0 Panditrao Nagarkar (Vocal) 9-30 Close down.

12-0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Liye 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Halke Phulke Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch hour music (Records).

4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 J. D. Muzumdar (Violin recital) 5-15 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal) 5-45 Topic of the day 5-55 Local announcements and weather report 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Mehendi Reza (Vocal) 6-30 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal) 7-0 Monday Special 7-15 Nanalal Krut Bhajano (by Sumant Vyas) 7-30 Vade Vade 7-45 Pakke Gane 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Folk-Songs festival 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News relay 9-40 Programme parade 9-45 Books on my shelf (by Roy Hawkins) 10-0 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal) 10-30 Panditrao Nagarkar (Vocal) 11-0 Close down.

BE SHARERS OF "SWARAJ" BURDEN

Durbar Gopaldas Pleads For Co-operation With Congress

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A number of social organisations of Patidar Community in Bombay jointly presented an address, in a silver casket, to Darbar Shri Gopaldas Desai, the well-known Congress leader and hero of many struggles in Kathiawar, in appreciation of his services, at a meeting held at Mafatlal Baugh, French Bridge, this evening. Mr. Shankarbhai J. Anlin presided.

Replying to the address Darbar Gopaldas exhorted the members of Patidar community to share the burdens and responsibilities of coming Swaraj. Patidars, he observed, were mainly ploughing the land and hence they were closely tied with the administration of the country. It, therefore, became much more necessary for them to extend the hand of co-operation towards those who were at the helm of affairs.

Turning to the shrewd critics of the Congress and Congress Ministries, Darbar Gopaldas said that all these years Congress had performed the difficult task of eradicating the British rule from this country. That work was now nearing completion and henceforth Congress had to work the constructive programme suggested and Mahatma Gandhi. This would require experience and patience and therefore he appealed to the critics that they should extend their hand of co-operation instead of indulging in loose talk. That would not serve their purpose. Every one in this country should help the Congress which was their organisation, in the work of shaping the coming Swaraj he concluded.

Darbar Gopaldas also performed the ceremony of opening of an oil painting of the late Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai.

Among those who addressed the meeting and paid tributes to Darbar Gopaldas's services were Dahyabhai Patel, Mrs. Gangabeb Patel and Shrimati Vimla Patel.

A purse containing Rs. 12,501 was also presented to Darbar Gopaldas which he returned to the Managing Committee of the Patidar Students' Hostel for its use.

National Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Society

A Navsari correspondent writes:—"The National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Society was inaugurated at the college by the promoter members of the society with the object of assuming charge of the National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital as a public institution and appointing a Board of Trustees, a Governing Council and a panel of staff of the college. Dr. G. B. Patel, the founder of the National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, made over the private concern into a public institution. Mr. A. G. Sule, ex-President of the Navsari Municipality, presiding.

The constitution drafted by Legal Advisers was adopted at the general meeting of the promoters and accordingly a Board of seven Trustees, a Governing Council of nine members with powers to co-opt and a staff of 15 professors as honorary professors of the College were appointed Dr. G. B. Patel, H.M.B., M.I. H.C., M.B.M.C., was appointed as principal. The college opens on 15th July. Dr. G. N. Sinha, M.D., Principal of the Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College, the authority who was requested by the Baroda State Medical Council, has duly visited the college and will forward his report to the Baroda State Medical Council duly.

The institution is the first of its kind in Western India and deserves encouragement and financial support by the public."

Bombay Women's Reception To Vijayalaxmi

Under the joint auspices of various institutions, a meeting will be held today (Monday) at 4 p.m. at Sunderbai Hall to congratulate Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit Lady Rama Rao will preside. Mrs. Mitha Lam, Mrs. Lilavotiben Munshi, Mrs. Sofia Khan will speak.

Mrs. Pandit's Call For Removal Of All Social Disabilities

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO RUSSIA SETS TASK FOR INDIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit India's Ambassador-designate to U. S. S. R. speaking at a social function arranged by the Bombay branch of the All-India Women's Conference, this evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall, made a fervent appeal for the removal of all social disabilities in India to enable the country to take her rightful place among the progressive nations in the world.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, President of the Bombay branch of the All India Women's Conference who presided said that the Conference was really proud in the new appointment of Mrs. Pandit. She was chosen for this job because of her success at the U. N. O.

Mrs. Pandit thanked the members of the Bombay branch of A.I.W.C. for the reception, which was attended by no less than nine constituent branches. She said that she was happy in the thought that she was carrying with her the good wishes of her sisters which would be a source of strength in the days ahead. She said that India's political freedom would be of no value if all disabilities in the social life which hinder the progress of the country, were not removed. Only then India could line up with other progressive countries in the world.

Mrs. Pandit appealed to the A.I.W.C., to work towards this end and build up a new traditions of work and equality with men.

Among those who were present at the function were Mrs. Tarabai Premchand, Lady Ram Rao, Miss Kapila Khandwalla, Mrs. Mithan Lam, Mrs. Vimal Randive and Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM (BOMBAY)

Proposal To Form Incorporated Association

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay which was founded in 1875 for the promotion of the general welfare of the Muslim community is conducting at present nine schools of which four are High Schools, one commercial school. It also conducts one High School and one middle school for girls.

The report for 1945-46 shows that the Matriculation results of all the High Schools were satisfactory. There have been a number of scholarships and free-studentships in all the schools, several Muslim Charities having been harnessed to the cause of education.

The management entered into agreement with Kurla Borough Municipality on 28-2-'46 whereby the High School till then under the management of the Municipality was transferred to Anjuman-i-Islam with an annual grant of Rs. 9000. The Municipality will continue to pay a monthly sum of Rs. 100 to the Anjuman towards rent for the building until the Municipality or the Anjuman builds a seperate building for the school.

The report refers to the proposals to co-ordinate Muslim Charities and amalgamate them into one incorporated Association, called Anjuman-i-Islam, under the Indian Companies Act.

The report expresses the hope that it would be possible for the Anjuman to take over the Ismail College from the Government and turn it into the centre for Islamic Studies.

The Articles of Association provide for seven boards to be entrusted with different courses of studies. The management hopes that the formation of such co-ordinated Association will give a considerable impetus to Muslim education.

VIOLIN RECITAL BY OLIVE KAILASAM

(From A Correspondent)

Young thirteen-year old Olive Kailasam, from Madras, gave her first violin recital in Bombay at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening before an enthusiastic audience.

Miss Kailasam plays remarkably well for her age and her technique in particular is far above of the average violinist. She has indeed the makings of a great artist.

Her recital included two concertos-that of Mendelssohn and No.7 of Beriot, Moto Perpetuo, by Paganini, the famous Heifetz arrangement of Dinicu's Hora Staccato Allegro by Ploco and Capriceuse by Ries.

Miss Kailsam showed great confidence and fluency in her playing, although it would be wise if at times she would learn to control her speed as this occasionally reduced the musical value of her performance.

Miss Kailasam will be shortly leaving for America for further studies

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. A. A. Khan and Mr. S. Z. Pirzada

His Excellency and Lady Colville, accompanied by Miss Colville, attended the quarterly service of holy communion at St. Andrew's Church Poona.

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Malaya In Grip Of Financial Crisis

Prices Soar Up And Labour Unrest Increases

(From Our Correspondent).

SINGAPORE, July 10, (By Air Mail): Malaya is in the grip of a financial crisis. Government cannot afford anymore to continue subsidising the public on food and other essentials of Malayan daily life and so disguised taxes have to be imposed to raise revenue. During the first five months of this year the subsidies on rice, flour and sugar cost the Malayan Union and Singapore Governments more than dol. 35 millions.

Prices of things have gone up again and cost of living has reached a new high since July 1. Flour price has increased by 56 per cent, sugar by 60 per cent, petrol by 26 per cent, and Rothmans Pall Mall (untipped) from $1.25 to $1.50 per tin. It's the talk of the town, village and hut.

Already there have been strikes and threats to strike for higher wages to meet the higher cost of living. The unemployed have been driven to desperation, committing robbery, murder, loot and kidnapping. These are normal daily occurences in Malaya today.

RUBBER

Rubber is still headline news. With tin industry at a standstill, rubber is the only main source of our national income. But it is mercilessly being subjected to the whims and fancies of colonial economy. 75 per cent of the Malayan rubber industry is owned by Europeans who constitute only 0.3 per cent of the total population of Malaya It is sold at pre-war price while the cost of basic food is six-times what it was before the war.

Informed rubber circles in the Union capital Kuala Lumpur describe the meeting of the International Rubber Study Group, which ended its eight-day closed-door session in Paris on July 8, as a "farce." They want much more vigorous action by the British Government to press Malaya's case. "No positive recommendations have been put forward by the Study Group to meet the immediate problem of natural rubber producers—continuance of the end-use control by the American authorities," said one of the producers These European producers have very good reason for this great concern for Malayan rubber. Britain is now caught in the grip of a "dollar crisis." The "Times" recently revealed that of the original amount of American loan of "£937-1/2 millions only £450 millions is left"—spending at the alarming rate of £50 a month. Signs are that the loans will be exhausted before 1948 is ended. And so "rubber is still the biggest of our exports to the U.S.A." Sir John Hay told the shareholders of the United Sua Betong (Malaya) at a meeting in London on June 14.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 12 (API). —The Nizam's Government has declared the district of Warangal as disturbed area.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 13, (A.P.I.):

The following is daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st July 1947 and departure from normal recorded 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 13th July 1947:—

Ahmedabad 98 75 0.7 4.4 minus 4.0 Ahmednagar 80 70 2.0 2.3 minus 3.5 Allahabad 95 82 0 8.3 minus 1.6 Baroda 92 75 1.1 4.9 nil BOMBAY 86 75 1.5 13.9 minus 17.3 Calcutta 89 80 1.1 13.3 minus 3.8 Cherrapunji 75 66 1.6 175.1 plus 20.1 Colombo 87 76 0.1 12.3 plus 1.6 Delhi 101 85 0 0.2 minus 6.3 Hyderabad (Dn.) 73 70 1.7 7.4 plus 0.7 Indore 90 73 2.4 7.9 minus 2.5 Karachi 86 79 0 0 minus 1.8 Lahore 112 90 0 0 minus 3.9 Lucknow 94 83 0 6.6 minus 2.7 Madras 95 81 0 2.1 minus 1.2 Manableshwar 67 62 1.8 32.1 minus 46.7 Mysore 79 68 0.1 3.7 0 Nagpur 88 77 0.5 13.1 minus 1.9 Patna 93 81 0 7.6 minus 4.4 Peshawar 109 83 0 0.1 minus 0.6 Poona 80 72 0.2 1.6 minus 5.5 Quetta 98 62 0 0 minus 0.2 Sholapur 82 70 1.4 8.5 plus 2.3 Simla 74 64 0 6.7 minus 6.5 Srinagar 95 62 0 2.0 minus 0.2 Surat 91 77 2.4 3.4 minus 11.6.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday the 13th July, 1947:

The bay depression crossed coast yesterday afternoon and lies this morning as an extended trough of low pressure from West Central India to Orissa. Rainfall has been widespread in Orissa, Berar, the Deccan, the Konkan, Malbar and along the North Madras coast and local in Assam, Bengal, the Kumaon Hills, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few showers have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana and West Central India.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 14TH EVENING: The Monsoon is expected to strengthen further along the Kanara-Konkan coast. Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar, Mysore, the Konkan the Deccan, the West Central Provinces, West Central India and Gujarat and local in North-East India, the East Central Provinces the Kumaon Hills, South Rajputana and South-East Madras. A few showers are also likely in lower Sind.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"The wheel that squeaks the loudest
Is the one that gets the grease".

—Josh Billings

The Bombay Chronicle

THE PROBLEM OF "DAL BHAT"

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Cereals Conference at Paris, did well to rouse the international conscience to the extremely grave conditions bordering on famine prevalent in most parts of India. The widespread failure of wheat crops due to red-rust and chronic shortage in other food grains have again conspired to bring about a serious deficit food economy in this country. Unfortunately, the scarcity conditions are not confined to one or two provinces, but are fairly spread over the entire country. A grave food crisis threatens Madras, and the Government of Bombay is trying to fill hungry stomachs by cocktail of unpopular grains like milo, maize and barley as supplementary rations. The food situation in Bengal continues to be precarious, while that of the Central Provinces is equally critical. The Punjab, the wheat pool of India, is itself suffering from shortage, and the Madras Presidency, which is popularly known as the 'Granary of the South', has run short of rice and is supplementing it by groundnuts. There has been an overall cut in rations in almost all the provinces, with the result that there is no further chance of tightening the belt. In these harrowing conditions, Dr. Katju did not overdraw the picture when he declared that India depended this year largely on imports from abroad of at least 4½ million tons to keep the truncated rations going. The cry for more food is heard and echoed from all parts of the world. Mr. Denis Fitzerald, Secretary-General of the International Emergency Food Council, bluntly stated the truth when he said that the world import requirements exceeded the export supplies by nearly 20 million tons. In plain terms, it means that India by herself suffers from nearly 25 per cent. of the world shortage. It is a sad commentary that even the advent of peace has not arrested the world's hunger march. The war was fought for the "Four Freedoms", and we are still chasing the horizon for the first of the "Four Freedoms"—freedom from want.

For the past two years, there have been more food conferences and food controls, and less of food. At present food problems are viewed from a world angle, practically on a global basis, entirely eliminating regional solutions. Washington has arrogated to herself the role of the food capital of the world, though 90 per cent of the world's rice is produced in South-East Asia. The cost of production, of cereals is three times more in America than in Asia, with the result that poor countries like India have to foot a big bill for their imports It is high time that the centre of food politics shifted to Asia at least as far as rice is concerned. The once 'occupied' countries of South-East Asia like Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Siam enjoy best climatic conditions for the production of food grains. But they are suffering today from want of capital, agricultural implements, and fertilizers and also from dearth of labour. America is officiously offering the Marshall Plan to reclaim Europe for the Democracies. If she shows the same zeal for Asia and if the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East labours seriously for the rehabilitation of the war-scarred Asiatic countries, world's food economy will ere long be balanced, with more food at less cost.

Apart from world factors, partition politics has intensified hunger politics in India. Pakistan areas enjoy a surplus in the matter of food grains and raw materials like jute and cotton. Food grains procurement from Argentina last year and the recent wheat deal with Australia were effected in exchange for jute. After the division of the country, jute will not be available to the Union as a negotiable instrument for the purchase of food grains. After August 15, the whole food deficit will be transferred to the account of the Union and will be a big strain on the Union Budget. Complications are already threatening in other directions. The Government of Bombay along with some of the other provinces have been urging for a long time for the decontrol of cloth, and this has brought a counter-demand from the Pakistan administration that there should be no decontrol of textiles without simultaneous decontrol of food grains also. The argument is advanced that if the cloth prices rise after the termination of control, Pakistan should be free to bargain for higher prices in the disposal of food grains. The sudden ban by the Hidayatullah Ministry on the export of wheat to the Union provinces on the plea of delay in guarantee from the Central Government, and the veiled threat that no rice will be available for export in the next year on account of failure of crops in Sind, are broad pointers to the shape of things to come. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in his campaign for the independence of Travancore, is advertising the fact that he has already secured most-favoured-nation treatment from the Pakistan administration in the supply of food grains. We are sure the Food Ministers' Conference which met on Sunday in Delhi would have taken stock of the new situation arising from the division of the country. It must give a new orientation to the food control policy to usher in self-sufficiency for the Union provinces in the matter of food grains. This will naturally involve short-term remedial measures as well as long-range plans. The Madras Government has already made a representation to Dr. Rajendra Prasad that if the Central Government cannot help that province with more food grains to face the food crisis, it should allow the provincial government to pursue an independent food policy of its own. Since the Central Government has set its face against increase in procurement prices, the Madras Government wants freedom to fix higher prices for paddy from the next crop year to induce agriculturists to bring lands growing commercial crops under paddy cultivation. A cheap food grains policy is welcome, but food grains should not run short on account of that policy. In Bombay we have control over pulses, but unfortunately the Government has been forced to discontinue 'dal' rations in the absence of supplies. Here is a case of the control policy defeating its own purpose, and it is better to decontrol rather than starve. If the Madras Government has a case that procurement prices for food grains are definitely at variance with other cash crops and other industrial products, it will have to be favourably considered by the Centre, if it will bring in an abundant supply of food grains. The long-range plan should be formulated in the context of scarcity of foreign exchange in the Union, because it has to-day few exportable commodities. If the Union fritters away its sterling balances in imports of costly food grains, the industrialisation of the country, which badly needs capital equipment and machinery, will be definitely retarded. The slogan "Produce or perish" has never been more true than in the case of India to-day.

Frankly Speaking

Turko-American Agreement

What is called the "Truman Doctrine" has now been given final implementation in respect of Turkey. An agreement between Turkey and the United States has been signed in Ankara providing for the effective use of a hundred million dollars worth of American military and economic aid to that country. Soviet reactions to the Doctrine when it was first proclaimed and when the U. S. Congress gave its approval to the programme of aid to Turkey and Greece, are well-known. The signing of the formal Turko-American agreement almost synchronises with the crisis in the relations between U. S.-led Western Europe and Soviet-led Eastern Europe. Those who care for international peace will watch with anxiety the Soviet reaction to the agreement especially in view of the fact that Moscow has long since revealed its designs on Turkish Dardanelles and some other Turkish territories. Meanwhile, even though Turkey has been justified in accepting aid from America in order to protect and safeguard its independence and territorial integrity, it is to be hoped that Turkish statesmen take every care to see that the loan does not involve intrusion of economic imperialism into the country. One provision in the agreement is particularly welcome, namely that relating to the obligation fully to publicise the aid programme. It may serve as a safeguard against many dangers, the danger, for instance, of encroachment on Turkish freedom and the danger of misrepresentation by interested outsiders. The last provision is also welcome insofar as it represents a recognition of the supreme authority of the U. N. Assembly and U. N. Security Council, both of which had been ignored at the launching of the Truman Doctrine.

As Freemen Should Behave

That India lost her freedom primarily because of her inherent weakness, because Indians put individual and sectional interests above national solidarity, because they lacked moral stamina, because, in short, they had no character, is a thesis which hardly needs any proof. With the scent of freedom in our nostrils, it is somewhat unpleasant to remember this fact, but it is useful to do so. Therefore, Mr. Morarji Desai, one of those few who have cultivated the habit of calling a spade by its proper name, did well in making a pointed reference to this fact in a speech at the Hindu Young Men's Association the other day. He followed it up by a stern warning that we should not "trifle once more with our present hard earned freedom." Freedom is like oxygen to a dying man; and it is, therefore, fair to hope and expect that the norms of thought and behaviour of citizens in a free India, will be quite different from the current deplorable standards of conduct. Almost the first thing Indians will have to learn is to give up the habit of perpetual grousing against Government. The Government is no more something outside of themselves. The people are a part of the Government. Government is as they make it. And this casts on the citizen a higher responsibility than mere complaining. Another aspect of the responsibility of freedom is the need to learn the art of self-protection. Deprived of arms and the means to defend themselves, Indians have helplessly looked to the police to protect them in every emergency. But now they will have to learn that art including the use of arms. It is from this point of view that the declaration of Mr. Desai that the Government wanted to give training in arms to all men (and women too, we hope) and to amend the Arms Act suitably is to be greatly welcomed.

Never Be 'Un-Indian'

But the question arises, how are we going to use this new strength? Mr. Desai rightly characterised the fissiparous tendencies visible among many sections of the people as "disgusting and disheartening." And if people are permitted the use of arms and taught how to use them, are these squabbles, confined to words to-day, to be taken to the arbitrament of arms? Or is this strength to be used for retaliation and revenge in relation to the division of the country; to uphold the Mosaic law of a tooth for a tooth and eye for an eye, which is being so loudly proclaimed? We are happy to note that Mr. Morarji Desai is conscious of this danger. He was outspoken in his condemnation of the mentality of retaliation. "Bravery which aims at bullying, provoking or antagonising your neighbour is unmanly and worse than cowardice," he said. It will only lead to a cycle of fratricidal bloodshed and it will be futile. Above all, it is un-Indian. We suggest, in fact, that India's national character, the development of which was stressed by Mr. Desai, should be so conceived and propagated among the people that to call anything un-Indian should be sufficient condemnation of it.

India Points The Way

It is a matter of gratification that Bombay should have had the privilege of welcoming Mrs. Vijayalaksmi Pandit before her departure to Moscow, as India's Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The work that awaits her in her new job is no easy one. No Ambassador to Russia, not even the most seasoned diplomat, is likely to find his office a bed of roses just now, when the division of the world into two blocs, one headed by Russia and the other by the U.S.A., is producing a daily deepening crisis in world affairs. Mrs. Pandit herself emphasised, at a party given to her by Mr. B. G. Kher, that she was fully conscious of the difficult nature of the task that had been entrusted to her. Fortunately, however, India's role and policy in world affairs is so clear, so free from self-interest or desire for hegemony, and so often and so unambiguously declared that it must be a source of strength to any representative of this country. India has nothing to do with any blocs or groups or power combinations. India is pledged to peace and as Mrs. Pandit said, no matter which world power is in the right and which is in the wrong, India will throw her weight on the side of world peace. Her past and her present point to this clear future. Mrs. Pandit expressed the faith, on another occasion, that at no distant date the warring nations of the West will look to India for the message of peace; and we have no doubt that Mrs. Pandit will herself play a notable part, in making the world recognise India's role.

Our Readers' Views

Sydenham College Students

Sir,—Through your columns, I beg to draw the attention of the Bombay Students' Congress and other student organisations claiming to represent the student-community of Bombay to take up the cause of the 35 sufferers of the Sydenham College who have been asked to quit the college due to the new rule of the Bombay University.

The Bombay Students' Congress in particular, has often claimed to represent the student-community of Bombay in its entirety. It would be most fair and just on its part if it would launch a strong movement against the most unfair and unjust act of the Bombay University. The Students' Congress is very active at passing the political resolutions and reception to the national leaders, but instead, it would be in the fitness of the occasion if it unites the students and makes a strong representation to the Government of Bombay compelling through it the University to withdraw the act atleast for the students of the second, third and fourth year classes of the college course If at all, the University is very keen on applying this rule, it must be applied from the first year of the college course.

Would not the Students' Congress pick up this most noble cause at this most critical juncture and earn the blessings for itself of the student-community by relieving it of the act? It is not yet too late to amend the act; it is no use praising or condemning the political leaders and their plans from the platforms.

Come out and help the distressed students at this critical period. The prestige and honour of the student-world are at stake. This is the most opportune time to keep up the students' flag flying.—Yours, etc.

A SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENT.

Cotton Trade With Germany

Sir,—A Government of India notification states "An agreement for financing the importation, processing and sale of cotton and textiles in the combined British and U. S. Zones of Germany has, it is learned, been reached by the British and American military governments. It provides for the setting up of the American Cotton Supply Corporation of New York City, to which any cotton shipper domiciled in the United States can belong, which will accept drafts for cotton deliveries to the Joint Zones."

It apparently means that the United Kingdom and the United States of America have entered into unholy alliance giving the latter country sole monopoly of the cottop trade with Germany within their Zones, thus ousting other Allied nations in this trade. One can well realise that under the prevailing industrial and commercial circumstances, Britain can well afford to close a deal like this, as her interests in this particular commodity are not at all at stake. However, it ill-behoves Britain to ignore interests of other members of the British Commonwealth, of which India is perhaps the most interested Party. On no valid grounds can the United States of America and the United Kingdom justify the ousting of India's participations in this trade particularly in view of India's sacrifices during the last War.

The Government of India should let the people know whether any steps are being taken by them in this matter. Will the Government oblige?—Yours etc.

L. R. MEHTA.

BUILDING THE TEMPLE OF FREEDOM

Epoch-Making Work Of Committees Of The Constituent Assembly Between Sessions

Bi-Cameral Legislature And Joint Electorates: The Rashtrapati's Powers Defined

(From A Special Correspondent)

In full and Sovereign strength the Constituent Assembly of India will meet on July 14, to continue its epoch-making work which had already reached an important stage during its third though brief session from April 29 to May 2.

Fundamental Rights

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Constituent Assembly of India the Fundamental Rights as presented by Sardar Patel on behalf of the Advisory Committee were adopted save for a few sub-classes and the definition of citizenship which were referred back for reconsideration. These Fundamental Rights are a landmark in the Political and Social evolution of India. Not only do they establish equality before the law and for all practical purposes between men and women, 'Brahmin' and 'Bhangi', Hindu and Christian, 'Adivasi' and 'Kulin'; not only do they grant all the rights of freedom that exist anywhere in the free countries of the civilized World; not only do they grant freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion subject to public order, morality and health and all the safeguards that minorities might want to protect their language and culture; but they give every citizen the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of any of these justiciable Fundamental Rights guaranteed by law.

As Rajkumari Amrit Kaur remarked in her broadcast at the close of the third session, "It is distinctly to the credit of the Advisory Committee that framed these justiciable rights that no substantial amendments could be carried although many vehement attempts were made." A single clause abolishing untouchability received the acclamation of important newspapers all over America and Britain. A large number of Indian newspapers said, "The Fundamental Rights discussed during the third Plenary Session of the Constituent Assembly reveal a vision of Free India of which any people may justly be proud. It is a great vision as nobly conceived as the Charter of India's Freedom."

India's Charter Of Freedom

This Charter of Freedom takes us back to the first historic session of the Constituent Assembly which met on December 9, 1946. It was at this session that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved his famous Objectives Resolution. This Resolution was further discussed in the second session which opened on January 20, 1947. This Objectives Resolution when adopted became India's Charter of Freedom. With steadfastness of purpose the Constituent Assembly has been pushing ahead with its hard but memorable task, in the light of the Charter.

Indeed, the first and second sessions were in some respects different from the third. For in the first two sessions the Indian States were not represented at all nor did the Muslim League send its members. At the third session at last a sprinkling of the States' representatives were present and made a noteworthy declaration of the solidarity of "Indian" and "British" India. While the League members were still conspicuous by their absence.

For this fourth session the representatives of the States will attend in all but full strength and the Extra-Pakistan League members will also be present. Indeed, it is better late than never! And it is expected that the new comers will not only prove interesting to cameramen but will prove assets to the Constituent Assembly. For the country to which they belong desires nothing more than that all those charged with the solemn responsibility of building her Temple of Freedom should prove worthy of that responsibility and build on unshakable foundations a superstructure for which Indians might well be grateful in the stormy centuries to come.

To make this possible the various Committees, formed by the Constituent Assembly, have laboured faithfully and indefatigably during these two months between the last and the coming session. The last session closed at a time when the country was in the twilight of suspense. It was not known whether India would win her wager with Fate and remain, as she has been for ages and desired to be, undivided and indivisible, one United and Strong Nation or whether she would lose and have to submit to division and partition. The suspense naturally affected the tempo of the work of some Committees. But once the Mountbatten Plan of division was announced on June 3, the dawn of certainty brought new vigour for animated activity. The Union Powers Committee in particular has matched the speed of the energetic Viceroy and has acquitted itself magnificently.

Bi-Cameral Legislature

After a careful consideration of the American, French and British Constitutions the Union Constitution Drafting Committee recommended a Bi-cameral Union Legislature on the mons, will have 500 members while the LOK SABHA or the House of the People, parallel to the House of Commons, will have 500 embers, while the RAJ SABHA or the House of the States, parallel to the House of Lords, will have a membership of 250. The powers of the two Houses should, it is recommended, be based on the precedent provided by the Mother of Parliaments. The House of the People alone will be competent to consider legislation initially on all matters pertaining to finance. In other matters legislation can originate in either House.

The ultimate authority of the Lok Sabha over every type of legislation has been accepted unreservedly. It is proposed that joint sessions of the two Houses be held to settle differences between the Raj Sabha and the Lok Sabha on any legislative measure. It is also proposed that the Upper House be given the right to refer Bills passed by the Lower House back for reconsideration.

The question of the methods by which the members of the House of the People were to be elected gave rise to lively and prolonged discussion. It was felt that for a country of India's dimensions direct elections to the legislature would be an administrative impossibility. So, accepting the principle of adult franchise, it was proposed that the device of primary elections be adopted. The electorate will choose, not their representatives for the legislature, but those who will elect the representatives of the nation to the House of the People. Whereas the method of election to the House of the States was left to be considered by a small sub-committee. It was, nevertheless, proposed that certain functional interests such as the Universities should be given representation on the Upper House. Also, and this is a creditable innovation, the President of the Upper House, who will be Vice-President of the Indian Union, is to be given to power to nominate a certain number of eminent men of letters to the House.

Rashtrapati's Powers

In preference to all other varieties of National Executives the Union Powers Committee has proposed a fully Parliamentary type of Executive, jointly responsible to the Lok Sabha and based on the British Constitutional system. The President of the Union will be called RASHTRAPATI.

The term of office of Rashtrapati would be five years. The functions prescribed for him include his being the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, his having the power to send back a Bill to the Legislature for reconsideration within a period of six months, his having the power to grant reprieves and pardon—except in cases of impeachment for offences against the State—and to commute sentences. On the other hand, it was proposed that the President or Rashtrapati should be liable to impeachment for violation of the Constitution and should be removed from office on such impeachment by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Union Legislature by which he was tried for such impeachment. The President's right to dissolve the House of the People should be exercised only on the advice of the Ministers.

He would have no special responsibilities nor would he be authorised to appoint the members of the Federal Public Service Commission at his discretion. He could not hold office for more than two terms either consecutive or otherwise. Provisions have been made so that the Vice-President would be able to act for the President if the latter were out of the country or was prevented by illness from performing his function or in the event of his death.

The Rashtrapati would summon the leader who commands the majority in the Lok Sabha to form the ministry. The Prime Minister would submit the list of his colleagues and the appointment would formally be made by the Rashtrapati. In the provinces the Governors would act as the President would at the Centre.

No More Separate Electorates

The Union and Provincial Constitution Committees have agreed that the mischievous system of separate electorates should be abolished and joint electorates be introduced for all elections. Also that the Governors of Provinces should be elected on the basis of adult franchise. The Provincial Executive, consisting of the Governor and the Ministers should, it is recommended, be removable by adverse votes in the legislature. The life of the legislature normally would be four years and the Governor's tenure of office would extend for five years so as to enable him to take care of the next elections. In the opinion of the Union and Provincial Constitution Committees Governors who were thus elected by the people themselves through electoral colleges could safely be entrusted with more extensive powers than are usually given. Thus, he may have authority to intervene in the event of a grave emergency in matters relating to law and order and to protect the rights of minorities. There is not much risk in so doing with a strong federal Centre vested with residuary powers and with executive authority along with its legislative powers. It is further proposed that the normal functions of the Federation and the Federating Units be defined and delimited by three exhaustive lists of subjects, federal, provincial and concurrent. But the Centre will have overriding powers of control at a time of grave emergency.

Supreme Court

Important recommendations centre round the proposed Supreme Court of India which will replace the Privy Council. The Supreme Court will enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in disputes between the Union and a Unit, and between Units, also with regard to matters arising out of treaties made by the Union; and in respect of other matters within the competence of the Union as the Union Legislature may prescribe, and jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. So far as the British Indian Provinces are concerned, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be co-extensive with the present jurisdiction of the Privy Council. As regards the Indian States it was pointed out at least two classes of cases where, in the interests of uniformity, it was obviously desirable that the final decision should rest with the Supreme Court, that is, cases of a law of the Union, and cases involving the interpretation of a law of a Unit other than the State concerned.

Citizenship

The question of Citizenship in the Indian Union has proved a tough one, so tough indeed that nothing very definite could be agreed upon, although a sub-committee of legal and constitutional experts has worked hard on it. Obviously the division of the country has complicated matters considerably. How should Citizenship of the Indian Union be defined? Should there be two citizenships in India? Should there be common citizenship between the two separate States of Pakistan and the Indian Union? Should there be dual Citizenship? The Union Constitution Committee as well as the 'ad hoc' committee on "citizenship" have wisely endeavoured to lay down broad principles on the basis of which the Constituent Assembly will hold a fuller discussion out of which a definition must emerge in crystallised form.

Linguistic Provinces

The Committee on linguistic Provinces has recommended that as soon as the Indian Union acquires Dominion Status on or before August 15, the Dominion Government should appoint a Commission to go into the question of demarcating new provinces of Andhra, Karnatak, Kerala, Maharashtra and any others on the basis of linguistic homogeneity. It must be remembered that the present demarcation of Provinces is as accidental and illogical as the growth of the British Empire! There has been a long-felt need for various reasons to redistribute the provinces on some rational basis. It is only reasonable to expect the Constituent Assembly of India to take up such an important matter as early as possible.

In response to the general demand that the Constitution of the Indian Union be translated into Hindi the Hon'ble President promised to arrange for the translation. The first necessity was a comprehensive glossary of legal and constitutional terms in Hindi to facilitate the work of rendering the English Constitution into Hindi. With feverish speed this glossary of some 2,000 terms is being prepared.

National Flag

A Flag Committee was also appointed to go into the question of the design for the Indian National Flag. Several articles have recently appeared in the Indian Press insisting on various grounds that the Tri-colour, the Saffron-White-Green, should continue to be the National Flag of the Free Indian Union. The 'ad hoc' committee has suggested that the original Tri-colour should have superimposed in the centre not a 'Charkha' but a wheel enclosing a Sun. The inspiration comes from the historic and famous ruins of Sanchi. The Tri-colour represents the historical continuity of India's battles for freedom. the Wheel stands for progress and the Sun probably symbolizes the Solar lineage of the Princes or may be a symbol of life. The Seal will be a pillar standing in an open lotus with three lions reclining against it. This also is a bright idea from Sanchi going back to the reign of Asoka.

A Momentous Session

The atmosphere is tense with excitement and expectation. A month from the first meeting of this fourth session of the Constituent Assembly of India is destined to attain to full Dominion Status. India will be free to shape her future as she chooses. It devolves on the Constituent Assembly to guide India aright. Conscious of the uniqueness of their privilege, a privilege as exacting as it is unique, the members of the Constituent Assembly have let no grass grow under their feet in getting on with their job. In this fourth session momentous decisions will be taken. A more representative house will be witnessed. Ticklish questions will be debated. But with their gaze fixed on the splendid vision of a free, powerful, progressive India there is no doubt that every member will have an inner urge to contribute his best in the humble spirit of the builder who knows he is building for eternity.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW DELHI: A steady stream of telegrams continues to pour into Mr. Jinnah's residence from all over India and abroad congratulating him on the appointment.

—A.P.I.

* * *

On leaving England Sir Md. Zafrullah is reported to have said: "I am hopeful that India as a Dominion, and, split into several states, will find a solution to her problem."

Ain't he wonderful !And with a straight face too.

* * *

A report from Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's Trivandrum says that ten persons forming part of a procession in Allepey in defiance of the Government ban were injured by a lathi charge by the police, etc. etc.

How it all reminds one—in almost every detail—of the trouble a handful of men belonging to the seditious Indian National Congress, which represented just an infinitesimal number of vociferous, anti-British Indians used to give to the earnest and sympathetic foreign rulers who loved, and were loved by, the vast masses of India.

* * *

In a warning to students, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar says: "The Government are emphatically of opinion that the presence of students at and participation in these controversial political meetings are deleterious from every point of view...."

Quite so: from the point of view of (1) Sir C. P's Independence, (2) Sir C. P.'s Government, (3) Sir C. P.'s State and Sir C. P., in fact, from every point of view.

* * *

"The Sutlej is our natural boundary," declares Mr. Firoz Khan Noon; and, recalling how Alexander the Great "having no stomach left for further fight, built some pillars and marched back to rest in Babylon", darkly hints that "unless this river is our boundary there will be no peace between Pakistan and Hindustan...."

Let Hindustan and Congress beware. Alexander Noon has warned them. He will make his conquering way to the Sutlej where then, but not before, he will have no stomach left for further fight, will build some pillars and march back to rest—where, oh where?

* * *

Mr. Noon concludes with a plea that "no threats should be offered from any side and the Boundary Commission should be allowed to work in a calm atmosphere."

Save, of course, re the Sutlej. But his is no threat. It's only a warning that he will be forced by historical precedent to march to the Sutlej. And it's a promise that then he will march back to rest in—?

* * *

Speaking at Gujranwala, the Khan of Mamdot reminded Muslims that he had solemnly pledged protection and security to the Hindus and Sikhs in the Western Punjab.

But who is Mamdot to speak and act on behalf of Western Punjab. If he continues to ignore the will of 53 out of 57 W. P. legislatures, Alexander Noon will be justified in chasing him out of the W. P.—upto the Sutlej.

Eastern States Form Union

Board Of Rulers To Be Set Up; Seven Representatives For Indian Consembly

CALCUTTA, July 13 (A.P.I.): A conference of Rulers and authorised representatives of all saates in the Orissa and Chhattisgarh Agencies held in Calcutta has unanimously decided to establish a Union of Eastern States from August 1, 1947. The constitution for the Union, recommended a special committee of rulers, was noted as an emergency measure on July 11.

This announcement is made in a press note, authorised by the Council of the Eastern States Union, issued today.

The 39 Eastern States forming the Union cover an area of nearly 50,000 square miles and contain a population of more than seven million. The press note adds that the Union has joined the Constituent Assembly of India and its seven representatives four elected and three nominated are now in Delhi.

PRINCIPAL UNION AUTHORITIES

The principal Union authorities under the constitution are: (1) A board of rulers consisting of a President and Vice-President and seven other rulers in whom the executive authority of the Union will be vested. The normal work of administration will be carried on by the President assisted by a council of ministers, of whom at least one will be chosen from among the elected non-official members of the Union legislature: and (2) A Union Legislature consisting of two houses, the Senate and the Union Assembly the former being composed of representatives of the Governments of the member states and the latter being composed entirely of representatives of the people of the member states.

GUARANTEE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The rulers of member states have also availed themselves of the opportunity to make, or reiterate, a declaration guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the people of the states.

SARDAR PATEL'S DECLARATION WELCOMED.

The press note adds: All rulers of the members states in the Union welcome the declaration recently made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and feel sure that with the active assistance of the constitutional bodies now to be set up the Union will, in its relations with the Government of India and Provincial Governments be able to give, and to receive, the largest possible measure of co-operation in matters of mutual interest.

States To Have Status Of Provinces

WILL HAVE DIRECT ACCESS TO VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF GOVT.

NEW DELHI, July 13, (UPI): A decision to establish closer relations between the States represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Government of India is reported to have been arrived at as a result of discussions between the representatives led by the Maharaja of Patiala and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister in charge of the newly formed States Department.

It is believed to have been agreed that the member States of future India should be allowed to have direct access to the various departments of the Government without the intervention of the States Department.

By this decision the member States at once achieve the status of Indian provinces which have direct access to the various departments of the Government without the intervention of any separate Provincial Department.

Two exceptions, it is believed, have been agreed to in this regard. Firstly the States Department will handle any question concerning matters of general policy affecting the States as a whole and secondly the intervention of this Department will be sought in case an individual State fails to give a satisfactory response by methods of direct approach to any of the Government Departments.

The States Department shall, of course, have the liberty to decide whether a particular subject should be dealt with directly between the Indian States and the Government Departments or through the States' Department.

Zafrullah Khan On Status Of States

KARACHI, July 13, (API): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, legal adviser of Bhopal State, arrived in Karachi from London today and immediately left for Lahore by train.

Sir Mohammed in an interview said that like the two dominions, namely, the Indian Union and Pakistan, the states also would enjoy the same status as the sovereign republic.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Jinnah as the Governor-General of Pakistan, Sir Mohammed said it was a guarantee that Pakistan would make every effort to live up to its ideals. He was also glad that Lord Mountbatten had been selected as Governor-General by the Congress, and said that it was a wise selection but how far it would fit in with the "quit India" policy of the Congress was a thing which Congress leaders would have to explain to their followers.

WHEN A STATE REVISES ITS CONSTITUTION

Task Before New Jersey Convention Exemplifies Democratic Self-Government In Action

(By Margaret Phelps)

Washington, July 10—A group of citizens meeting at Rutgers University at New Brunswick in the eastern U.S. state of New Jersey typifies the dynamic qualities of democratic self-government in action. They are members of the constitutional convention called to revise or provide a new charter to replace the outdated New Jersey state constitution of 1844. The convention itself was overwhelmingly supported by the people of New Jersey at a special election held last June 3, and 81 delegates representing all the state's 21 counties met to begin the work on the important task June 12.

The revision has the endorsement of both the major political parties, and the non-partisan character of the convention itself is emphasized by the fact that most of the delegates represent joint selections of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The convention may rewrite the old constitution in whole or in part or it may suggest alternative choices for sections over which there is close division of opinion. The deliberations themselves are limited to not more than three months and a final decision on a new or revised charter will be left to the people of New Jersey who will vote for its approval or rejection at the general elections next November.

Written constitutions are an integral feature of representative democratic government in the United States. The Federal constitution is the basic law of the land for the whole nation, but each state has its own individual charter and each state operates as a democratic political entity within the democratic national framework.

Americans look on their constitutions, both Federal and state, as symbolic of their theory of government of, for, and by the people. For these constitutions not only define the rights and duties and functions of governments; they also circumscribe these functions and limit the powers of the government through special provisions defining and guaranteeing to the individual citizens their basic, inalienable democratic rights and liberties.

Need For Revising Constitutions

However, constitutions not only embody the ideals by which Americans live, they also embody the institutions under which they live. The ideals may not alter they may maintain their validity despite radically changing circumstances but the changing ways of life may make institutions right and proper at the time they were embodied in charters, impediments at the later date to the free and flexible working of a democratic government. And failure to change the constitutional provisions which have become inconsistent with current ideas or conditions may seriously impede efficient responsible government.

Because of this constitutions embody methods by which they may be amended. The Federal constitution, although extremely simple and adaptable, has been amended 21 times. On the other hand, charters may become so unwieldy through constant amendment or may be basically so inflexible as to call for a complete revision. This was the case in the state of Missouri which adopted a new state constitution in 1945. New Jersey is now working on a similar task, and the people of the state of Kentucky will vote in November on whether or not they wish to hold a convention to revise their charter.

The aim of the delegates to the New Jersey convention is to revise or replace the 1844 document by a charter patterned after the simplicity and flexibility of the Federal constitution. The 81 delegates have accepted the challenging task of drawing up a document which will embody the best traditions of the past adapted to present-day conditions.

As Governor Driscall of New Jersey said to the delegates on the day the convention convened, "While this state has lived under the same constitution with but little change for over a century, its people, their life, and their work have undergone the effects of the civil war, two world wars, and of industrial and social revolutions. It is our task to appraise these great forces in terms of present constitutional standards, to test what we have against what we need, to retain what has withstood the test of time and re-examine and discard what is no longer acceptable to build in new fields which were unkown a century ago."—USIS.

R

Have you obtained the necessary declaration forms from your ration shop? If not get them now. Remember if your foodgrains ration cards are registered at ration shops in A, B, C, D, E(East) and F(South) Wards of Bombay City, you will not be able to draw your foodgrains and sugar rations unless you tender the declaration forms duly filled in at your ration shop from July 20, 1947 to July 27, 1947 and have your ration cards stamped. Those persons whose foodgrains ration cards are registered at ration shops in other areas of City and Suburbs will have to tender declaration forms from July 27, 1947 to August 2, 1947.

Each declaration form must contain the names of only those persons for whom the same person is shown as the head of family and whose cards are registered at the same shop.

Please enter in the declaration form the present age and address etc. of the persons mentioned therein as the particulars given in the ration cards may be out of date.

(4406)

Quit Palestine Demand

Jewish Communists Indict British Mandatory Raj In Holy Land

JERUSALEM, July 13, (Reuter): Britain's 30 years' administration in Palestine was condemned before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine today as " a bloodstained colonial regime of oppression" by Mr. Samuel Mikunis, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Jewish communist party of Palestine

Mr. Mikunis demanded immediate evacuation of British troops from Palestine and the estblishment of "a free, independent, democratic State in Palestine."

Another communist spokesman, Dr. W. Ehrlich German-born journalist, charged British forces in Palestine with "murder, rape and pillage" and stated that immediate evacuation of British troops from Palestine was a "common demand" of the Jewish and Arab masses.

'Palestine must cease to serve as a military camp for an imperialist army", Dr. Ehrlich declared as communist supporters in the audience cheered loudly.

A Communique issued after a private session of the Committee announced today that it had decided to ask the Palestine Government for written evidence on the enforcement of Security measures in the country.

ARAB YOUTHS HAIL JAMAL HUSSEINI

JAFFA, July 13, (U.P.A.): One-hundred thousand Arabs today hailed a distinguished guest, Jamal Husseini, Deputy Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, with shouts of "death to Arab traitors".

The large crowds of youths of the affiliated Najada and Futwa heard Husseini call for an affirmation of allegiance to the exiled Jerusalem Grand Mufti Haj Aminal Husseini. Jamal Husseini demanded that the Jaffa Arabs pledge themselves to astracize Arabs who sold lands to the Jews and to "excommunicate" anyone who broke the Arab boycott.

On his appearance at a joint Najada-Futwa rally he hailed the gathering as a "physical union" of the hitherto competing Arab army groups. He said "Our fate will be decided in the near future—it is in your hands."

The conference adopted resolutions implementing the boycott against the Jews.

Indian Immigration Into Burma

RANGOON, July 13, (Reuter): The Burmese Government have sent instructions to Burmese immigration officers at Indian ports to permit entry into Burma of persons possessing departure certificates issued by the Indian Government representative in Burma, residence certificates issued by the Burmese Government Controller of Immigration and sponsoring certificates issued by the Indian Government, it was officially learned today.

These papers, however, "will be taken only as evidence and not as conclusive proof of their right to stay in Burma" and persons possessing them will be granted permits only for a two months' stay in Burma. If a longer stay is required, they must satisfy the Burmese Controller of Immigration of genuine interests in the country, failing which they will be deported from Burma.

These instructions, however, do not affect the return to Burma of "bona fide" evacuees possessing identity certificates.

News In Brief

WASHINGTON, July 12 (APA).—Two shots were fired without causing harm at Senator John W. Bricker (Ohio) in a Senate office building today by a man who was described by Senator Bricker as a disgruntled patronage seeker. The Senator was not injured.

BUCHAREST, July 12 (APA).—The Rumanian Government today rejected a United States protest on recent political arrests in Bucharest. The protest was made on June 24 by Roy Melbourne, United States Political Representative. The Government's reply said that the protest constituted interference in Rumania's internal affairs. A similar reply was made to the British political representative.

PESHAWAR, July 13 (UPI)—Mr. Girdhari Lal Salwan, Secretary, Frontier Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a telegram to the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, pleaded for the formation of a minority subcommittee of both the Constituent Assemblies of the Indian Union and Pakistan in order to formulate effective safeguards for minorities of both the dominions.

NAGPUR, July 13 (UPI).—The United Press of India learns that 10 non-Indian members of the Indian Civil Service and 9 of the Indian Police Service serving in C.P. and Berar have expressed their desire to retire prematurely following the abolition of Secretary of State for Indian Services. It is further learnt that no Indian member of these services have chosen to retire for constitutional reasons.

CUTTACK, July 13 (UPI).—A new section in the Home Department of the Provincial Government under the style of the "Reforms Section" has been opened in the Secretariat yesterday. This section, it is learnt, will deal with matters arising out of constitutional changes which will affect the province, take over special duties and discretionary powers from the provincial Governor as soon as the new constitution begins to function.

'DISPUTED DISTRICTS' IN PUNJAB

Question Of Joint Administrations Referred To Leaders' Committee In Delhi

LAHORE, July 13, (A.P.I.): The Punjab Partition Committee is understood to have decided that for the present the High Courts of the West and the East Punjab will be housed in the buildings of the Lahore High Court. This is said to be a reciprocal measure as the high court of East Bengal will be located in the High Court buildings at Calcutta.

It is learnt that 15 out of the 29 declared of the province have been declared disputed districts by the partition Committee, but the question of setting up joint administrations in these districts -pending the decision of the Boundary Commission has been referred to the Leaders' Committee in Delhi.

The disputed districted include all the six districts of Lahore Divison all the five districts of Jullundur Division. Lyallpur and Montgomery districts of Multan Division and Gurgaon and Hissar Districts of Ambala Division.

The Partition Committee also considered the question of allowing the East Punjab Secretariat to function at Lahore till the decision of the Boundary Commission but this demand was rejected by the Muslim League Nominees, and the matter was referred to the Leaders' Committee in Delhi.

SOCIALIST FRONT ONLY WAY OUT

Jai Praskash's Advice To Nationalist Muslim On Present Impasse

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Ja Prakash Narain the socialist leader, addressing Nationalist Muslims this evening at St. Andrews School Hall apined that the greatest danger of vivisection of India was that it would weaken the Union of India and Pakistan state both.

Referring to the role of political parties in future Mr. Jai Prakash said that the parties based on communal lines were unhealthy and could run the Government smoothly. They must formulate a sorial economical and agrian programme.

"With the attainment of freedom the role of the Congress as a United anti-imperialist has ended", he added "that the Congress could not continue to satisfy the interest of both the capitalist class and the workers. Either we change the Congress into a Socialist Party or we will have to break away from the Congress and go ahead with our Socialist programme" averred the Socialist leader.

Replying to Sardar Pated and India would achieve complete independence after August 15 Mr. Jai Prakash pointed out that till the last British sodier left the Indian soil they could not call it "purna swaraj".

The cry of retaliation raised in different quarters would have sinister repurcussions on India and Pakistan. He warned that it would lead to interncine warfare weakening both the dominions.

Commending the part played by the Nationalist Muslims in the struggle for freedom of the country Mr. Jai Prakash advised them that they should in the present circumstances change their name and co-operate with other parties in a achieving a socialist programme.

In conclusion, Mr. Jai Prakash stated that the Asiatic countries should form a federation toward off the tentacles of Big Powers "The reunion of Pakistan and Hindustan will be the stepping stone for a brotherhood of Asian people."

AIRLINER CRASHES IN MARSHY AREA

"Ten To Twenty People" Reported Killed

MELBOURNE (Florida), July 13, (Reuter): Florida State Patrol reported that "ten to twenty people" were believed killed when a D.C.-3 passenger airliner crashed in a marshy area five miles west of here early today.

Melbourne is on the east coast of Florida about 160 miles north of Miami.

An operator of the aviation fuel station at Miami said he believed the plane was operated by Burke Airlines, a charter firm.

Three people—still alive — were trapped inside the wreckage of the crashed plane, a rescue craft which reached the scene reported tonight.

There were apparently six survivors outside the plane, rescuers reported.

Earlier reports before aid reached the aircraft had said 26 people were feared dead.

21 people were reported dead in the airliner crash, a civil aeronautics administration official stated in Washington.

The passengers appeared to be Puertoricans, he said.

A doctor at the scene of the crash said there were ten survivors some of them critically injured.

Free Fight At State Congress Meeting

TRIVANDRUM, July 13, (API): One person died in hospital and 15 others sustained injuries including Assistant Superintendent of Police and three Police Constables following a State Congress meeting held at Pettah, a part of Trivandrum city.

Soon after the meeting commenced, some persons put questions to the speaker. This was the occasion for trouble between rival groups leading to a free fight among the audience estimated at about 4,000.

New Indonesian Proposals

Republican Premier To Meet Van Mook Today

BATAVIA, July 13, (Reuter): In an attempt to settle the last of the problems preventing the establisment of an Indonesian Federal Interim Government, the Republican Premier Dr. Sjarifuddin left Jogjakarta for Batavia tonight. He will meet Doctor Hubertus Van Mook Dutch Lieutenant Governor General tomorrow.

He is expected to bring new proposals overcoming the differences between the Dutch and Indonesians on joint constabulary to police Java and Sumatra when planters begin to return to their properties and to plan for early demilitarisation of the whole of the East Java front.

Dr. Sjarifuddin is making the visit at the reqest of Dr. Van Mook and his own Ministers in Batavia.

GOODWILL DELEGATION IGNORES DUTCH INSTRUCTIONS

BAGHDAD, July 13, (A.P.A.): The Indonesians Goodwill Delegation to the Middle East is ignoring instructions from the Dutch to discontinue its mission and return home, the Associated Press of America was informed in Baghdad last night by Mr. Salim, Indonesian Foreign Minister and leader of the delegation.

Mr. Salim said that he was visiting Beirut and Amman before returning to Indonesia.

FIFTEEN ARSON CASES IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 13, (API): Fifteen cases of arson took place in Bhati Police Division today resulting in a number of houses being destroyed and damaged. Nine houses were burnt in Pipal Vehra inside Mochi Gate.

A fierce fire raged in Chune Mandi area where ten houses were gutted.

One house was burnt in Kashmire Bazar. A house was set on fire in Kucha Babian inside Mochi Gate following an explosion. Another explosion took place in an adjoining house.

All available firefighting engines are busy fighting the flames at in different secors.

Two bombs were thrown in a locality inside Mochi Gate. The Police promptly appeared on the scene and opened fire to disperse the rioters.

Two persons were stabbed this afternoon in Mozang area. The victims were removed to hospital.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS

CALCUTTA, July 13, (API): Reports of nine incidents were received today from some parts of Calcutta, says a press note issued by the Bengal Government tonight.

The press note adds: These included 5 cases involving the use of fire arms in Muchipara, Entally Belliaghata and Jorasanko areas. The shooting in Entally proved fatal, one of the two victims being a member of the Police Force. 17 arrests were made on the spot. The Police had to open fire in Muchipara to deal with a case of firing by the miscreants. Muchipara and Belliaghata stations also reported two bomb attacks causing injury to one person.

Only two stray assaults occurred today in Manicktolla and Garden Reach jurisdictions, one of the cases proving fatal. Some 50 persons were taken into custody in connection with today's incidents.

The casualty figures as reported up to 9 p.m. are 3 dead and 11 injured.

Howrah reported 12 incidents, mainly cases of firing by miscreants and bomb attacks on houses. Only two persons were reported to have sustained injury. The incidents occurred in Howrah, Sibpur and Bantra police stations. In one case a bomb was thrown at a police picket causing no casualty.

SETIADJIT RETURNS FROM EAST JAVA FRONT

BATAVIA, July 13, (Reuter): Mr. M. Setiadjit, Indonesian Vice-Premier, said on his arrival here today that his visit to the East Java Front had been "to prepare for the cessation of hostilities."

Asked whether he had brought proposals for a joint constabulary to discuss with the Dutch Lieutenant Governor-General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, he declined to give a direct reply but said there were "certain ideas on the matter" which had yet to be discussed.

Mr. Setiadjit was meeting General Van Mook later today.

ATHENS, July 13 (Reuter).—The Greek Inner Cabinet last night discussed the possibility of outlawing the Greek Communists Party on the basis of existing legislations after the expected announcement of the formation of a "Free Greek Government" in guerilla-held Greece.

CHICAGO GRAINS ACTIVE AND NERVOUS

CHICAGO, July 12, (Reuter): Chicago grains were active and nevous early decline due to hedging and profittaking followed by rallying tendencies particularly in maize owing to covering and new buying. Deferred maize contracts were well supported by commercial dealers. notwithstanding favourable weather reports and more optimistic views of prospective 1947 production compared with Government's July 1st forecast. Mill demand for wheat was limited due to reports that flour buying had slowed considerably with many buyers cautious after Friday's sharp advance in wheat. The CCC reportedly purchases 450,000 bushels wheat in Kansas city on Friday. Portugal purchased on Friday 20,000 bags of United States flour for clearance emphiladelphia. Wheat latterly was affected by increased weekend profittaking

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, July 12.

July 2.38-1/4 to 2.37-1/2, September 2.23-1/2 to 2.34, December 2.32-1/2 to 2.32-3/4, May 2.28 to 2.28-1/4.

FOOD CONFERENCE DOES NOT FAVOUR DECONTROL

Expert Committee To Be Appointed To Review Govt. Policy

NEW DELHI, July 13, (A.P.I.): The Food Member, Dr. Rajendra Prasad at today's informal conference convened by him to take stock of the present food situation in the country referred to three questions to the conference for heor advice and guidance: The procurement policy of the Government both within India and in foreign countries; the prices paid to the produers for their grain and the present system of distribution which applied control on the movement prices and consumption of foodgrains.

It was revealed that there was a gap of about 20,00,000 tons of foodgrains between internal procurement, expected imports and the requirements of the country to maintain a twelve ozs. ration.

The conference which was attended by the Premiers of Assam, Bihar, Bombay and U.P. Food Ministers from Bombay, C.P. and Madras and few leading businessmen, was unanimous that a policy of decontrol at this juncture would be disastrous. It felt, however, that in view of chronic deficits and administrative difficulties of continuing these controls, and Expert Committee should review the whole long-term food policy at an early date.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES

It was stated that any increase in the prices of foodgrains would lead to a dangerous upward spiral of prices, which would disrupt the entire economy of the country. This pressure must be resisted at all costs.

The conference considered the implications of a policy of curtailment of Government responsibility in the distribution of foodgrains Some of the suggestions made were to restrict rationing to the larger towns or to certain classes only.

Some members expressed the view that India was not getting a fair deal in international food allocations. While European countries were given "safee" areas, where they could purchase their wheat, India had to buy her needs in uncertain and difficult market. A tribute was paid to the generous assistance received from the U.S.A. during the last year.

An Ad Hoc Committee consisting of the Food Ministers from Bombay and Madras and the Food Secretary to the Government of India, was appointed to make recommendations on meeting the immediate difficult situation in these two provinces.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad accepted the recommendation of the conference for the appointment of an Expert Committee to review the food policy of the Government including increase of production. The personnel and terms of the Committee will be announced later.

JINNAH'S CODE FOR MINORITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

must remember that in every society there are crooks, cranks, and, what I call, mad people (laughter) in every part of the world, and this is hardly the place where we can say, 'what about this man's statement and what about that man's statement."

Question: Would you like the Minorities to stay in Pakistan or would you like an exchange of population?

Mr. Jinnah: As far as I can speak for Pakistan, I say that there is no reason for any apprehension on the part of the Minorities in Pakistan. It is for them to decide that they should do. All I can say is that there is no reason for any apprehension so far as I can speak about Pakistan. It is for them to decide. I cannot order them.

'ABSURD' QUESTION

Question: Will Pakistan be a secular or theocratic state?

Mr. Jinnah: You are asking me a question that is absurd. I do not know what a theocratic state means.

A correspondent suggested that a theocratic state meant a state where only people of a particular religion, for example, Muslims, could be full citizens and non-Muslims would not be full citizens.

Mr. Jinnah: Then it seems to me that what I have already stated is like throwing water on duck's back (laughter). For goodness' sake, get out of your head the nonsense that is being talked about. What this theocratic state means I do not understand.

Another correspondent suuggested that the questioner meant a state run by Maulanas.

Mr. Jinnah: What about Government run by Pundits in Hindustan (laughter)?

"When you talk of Democracy," Mr. Jinnah went on, "I am afraid you have not studied Islam. We learnt democracy thirteen centuries ago."

GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS

Asked what would be the relations between Pakistan and India, Mr. Jinnah said, "I have already answered that long before and I repeat it here. I sincerely hope that they will be friendly and cordial. We have a great deal to do. Both States, and I think that we can be of use to each other, not to say the world. Being neighbours, from our side, I do not think you will find goodwill wanting and I hope and appeal to the press and news agencies to impress this more upon Hindustan.

Question: After your appointment as Governor-General, will you resign the presidentship of the Muslim League?

Mr. Jinnah: I do not know. As Governor-General, I am getting deeper and deeper into politics. I shall have to deal more with realities now.

Question: Will the powers of the Governor-General of Pakistan be the conventional powers of a Dominion Governor-General?

Mr. Jinnah: It is all there in the wording of the Bill (India Independence Bill). You better study that bill. There are going to be adaptations from the Government of India Act of 1935. At any rate, up to March 31, 1948 there are many powers which are vested in the Governor-General.

Question: Does the adaptation you refer to pertain to the present powers of the Governor-General?

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Mr. Jinnah: To begin with, it does. It will depend again upon the adaptation which is now in the process of being drafted, which may be accepted by each state. The Bill itself says that the present system of Government—administrative, legislative and so on—cannot be snapped straightaway. Therefore, during the transitional period, certain adaptations have got to be made until the final constitution emerges from the Constituent Assemblies of the two States. These adaptations are still being hammered out, but it is all subject to the supreme power of the Constituent Assemblies to change anything they like after August 15.

FOREIGN POLICY

Pakistan's foreign policy, said Mr. Jinnah in reply to further questions, would be most friendly to all the nations. "We stand for the peace of the world. We will make our contribution, whatever we can do."

Question: Will Pakistan seek admission into the U.N.O. and have diplomatic representation abroad?

Ans: Let me get into the saddle and then I will tell you what we will do.

Question: Is there any possibility of Pakistan continuing to remain in the British Commonwealth?

Ans: We shall consider that question when the time comes.

Question: Is it not a fact that according to the Lahore Resolution, Pakistan will have to be a sovereign state?

Ans: We have got all the powers, absolute, full powers to do what we like.

SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES

Question: When you say that States can either declare themselves independent or join either Constituent Assembly, is it the princes or the people who assume sovereign status?

Mr. Jinnah, referring to the first part of the question, said: "I have said so already, and now Mr. Attlee has also made it clear.

Question: Are you satisfied with the way Partition Council is working?

Mr. Jinnah: So far, yes. I cannot say more. So far it is satisfactory.

The Pakistan Constituent Assembly, said Mr. Jinnah, would meet at Karachi on August 10.

Mr. Jinnah refused to discuss the structure of the Government of Pakistan, as that was a matter for the Constituent Assembly to decide.

Question: What is your personal opinion?

Ans: No responsible man expresses his personal opinions in anticipation of the decisions of a supreme body like the Constituent Assembly, whose function it is to frame the constitution?

FRONTIER POSITION 'QUITE ALRIGHT'

On his attention being drawn to the interests which Afghanistan evinced in the future of the N.W.F.P., Mr. Jinnah said, "don't worry. The position in the Frontier is quite all right."

Mr. Jinnah requested the press to convey his thanks to all those who had sent him congratulations, greetings and good wishes from India and abroad. It was physically impossible for him to reply to all these messages individually.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN PACT

LONDON, July 13 (A.P.A.): An informed Uruguayan source said today that a long-term financial and economic agreement between Uruguay and Great Britain will be signed tomorrow.

The agreement, the terms of which are still secret, is the result of nearly two months of negotiation between Treasury and Ministry of Food officials for Great Britain and a special Uruguayan Mission, headed by Senator Gustavogallinal.

The agreement is understood to cover settlement of Uuruguay's 19,000 000 pounds sterling balances and to renew the Anglo-Uruguayan meat contract which expired last year.

R

From the beginning of this month prices of Kerosene have been revised as follows:—

Kerosene: Rate per	Prices in Bombay City	Prices in Bombay Suburban District.
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
1 gallon	0 15 9	1 1 9
3/4 "	0 11 9	0 13 3
5/8 "	0 9 9	0 11 0
1/2 "	0 6 0	0 9 0
1/4 "	0 4 0	0 4 6
1/8 "	0 2 0	0 2 3

GANDHIJI DESCRIBES SOCIALISTIC SOCIETY

"Where Prince And Peasant, Wealthy And Poor, Employer And Employee Are On Same Level"

AHMEDABAD, July 13, (API): Socialism is a beautiful word and so far as I am aware, in Socialism all the members of Society are equal—none low, none high. Only truthful, non-violent and pure hearted Socialists will be able to establish a Socialistic Society in India and the world, says Mahatma Gandhi writing in today's 'Harijan' under the caption "Who is a Socialist".

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"Socialism is a beautiful word and so far as I am aware, in Socialism all the members of society are equal—none low, none high. In the individual body, the head is not high because it is the top of the body, nor are the soles of the feet low because they touch the earth. Even as members of the individual body are equal, so are the members of society. This is socialism.

NO DUALITY

In it, the prince and the peasant, the wealthy and the poor, the employer and the employee are all on the same level. In terms of religion, there is no duality in Socialism. It is all unity. Looking at society, all the world over, there is nothing but duality or plurality. Unity is conspicuous by its absence. This man is high, that one is low, that is a Hindu, that a Muslim, third a Christian, fourth a Parsi, fifth a Sikh, sixth a Jew. Even among these, there are subdivisions. In the unity of my conception, there is perfect unity in the plurality of designs.

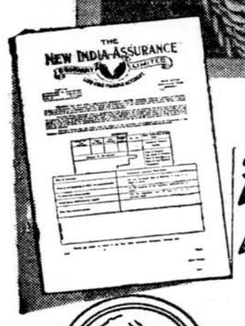
In order to reach this state, we may not look on things philosophically and say that we need not make a move until all are converted to Socialism. Without changing our life we may go on giving addresses, forming parties and hawk-like seize the game when it comes our way. This is no Socialism. The more we treat it as game to be seized, the farther it must recede from us.

Socialism begins with the first convert. If there is one such, you can add zeros to the one and the first zero will account for ten and every addition will account for ten times the previous number. If, however, the beginner is a zero, in other words, no one makes the beginning, multiplicity of zeros will also produce zero value. Time and paper occupied in writing zeros will be so much waste.

PURE AS CRYSTAL

This Socialism is as pure as crystal. It, therefore, requires crystal-like means to achieve it. Impure means result in an impure end. Hence the prince and the peasant will not be equalized by cutting off the prince's head, nor can the process of cutting off equalize the employer and the employed. One cannot reach truth by untruthfulness. Truthful conduct alone can reach truth. Are not non-violence and truth twins? The answer is an emphatic 'no'. Non-violence is embedded in Truth and Vice Versa. Hence has it been said that they are faces of the same coin. Either is inseparable from the other. Read the coin either way. The spelling of words will be different. The value is the same. This blessed state is unattainable without perfect purity. Harbour impurity of mind or body and you have untruth and violence in you.

Therefore, only truthful, non-violent and pure-hearted socialists will be able to establish a Socialistic society in India and the world. To my knowledge, there is no country in the world which is purely Socialistic. Without the means described above the existence of such a society is impossible."



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ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Charge Framed Against K. P. Ghiara

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR (By Mail).

In the Court of Mr. L. N. Phatak, Magistrate, First Class, Nagpur, charge has been framed to-day (July 8) under Sec. 409 I.P.C., against Mr. K. P. Ghiara, for breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40,000 belonging to the C. P. Syndicate Ltd.

It was alleged that Mr. D. P. R. Cassad, who acted as the joint general manager along with Mr. K. P. Ghiara of the C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur under the Consent Order of the High Court of Bombay, dated 5th December 1945, found out in February 1946 that Mr. K. P. Ghiara, the accused, had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 70,000 out of the funds of C. P. Syndicate Ltd. early in January 1944 in capacity as the General Manager of the Syndicate, which resulted in two complaints, one filed at Bombay in the Court of Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Road, for Rs. 30,000 which is still pending before Mr. Muranjan, and the other at Nagpur for Rs. 40,000 under which the charge has now been framed.

Messrs. Tamba and Rustomji, Advocates appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Thakur and Misra appeared for the accused.

I. L. O. Conference

Indian Delegates Take Active Part

GENEVA, July 12, (Reuter): The Indian delegates to the International Labour Conference here were extremely active during the last decisive days of the Conference and took part in the discussions on all the main issues.

In the debate on labour inspection, Mr. M. Gandhi of the workers' delegation said that this service should be placed under the control of a central authority and the I. L. O. should recommend that the new Indian Constitution comprise legislation to this effect. In India there were only 62 inspectors for about 14,000 factories, which was inadequate and led to abuses.

NANDA'S SUPPORT

Mr. G. L. Nanda, Minister of Labour of Bombay Province and Government representative to the conference, supported the convention on behalf of his Government.

He did not agree with the criticisms of Mr. Gandhi. In the past two years, he said, India had developed a system of factory administration "that does not fear comparison with other advance industrial countries."

One inspector to 300 factories compared, he believed, fairly well with industrial standards in other countries. He admitted that the Factory Law was sometimes evaded in India." But, he asked "is there any country in which there are no violations."

Mr. Nanda supported the recommendation made by Mr. Gandhi and said that the legislation now being studied in India will enable the Government to extend the protection of the Factory Law.

HYDERABAD, July 12 (API).—A press note issued by the Hyderabad Government on the recent communal disturbance in Warangal says: "Highly coloured and distorted reports have appeared in certain sections of the press, local as well as outside, regarding the recent communal incidents at Warangal. Most of the allegations made are without any foundation.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY ON SOCIALIST LINES?

Hasrat Mohani Supports Forward Bloc Leaders' Move

CALCUTTA, July 13 (API).—A political conference convened by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is meeting in Calcutta over the week-end.

Mr. Bose, who presided over the session yesterday, opened the discussion with a review of the present political situation and stressed the need of a new political party. Maulana Hasrat Mohani addressed the conference at length and supported the idea of a new political party in India on Socialist lines.

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati said that the new party must be broad-based and must derive its strength from the workers' and peasants' movements in the country.

Major General Shah Nawaz stated that the officers and men of the Azad Hind Fauj should no longer keep quiet but should support any party or movement which followed the ideology of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and worked for the fulfilment of his unfinished work.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar of the Forward Bloc said that the policy of compromise followed by the National Leaders had landed the country in disaster. He added that only a determined effort now on the part of the revolutionary forces could save the situation. The conference adjourned till today.

Among those attending the conference were Lala Shanker Lal, Col. Mahboob Ahmed, Mrs. Leela Roy, Mr. Anil Roy, Mr. Sheela Bhadra Yaji, Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi and Maulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmed Choudhury.

Karnatak Letter

HOME MINISTER PROTESTS

Speech Made In Hindustani At Garag Misunderstood

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, By Mail.

There was an acute controversy over the speech made by Shri Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue at Garag on the 17th May, 1947, in which reference was made by him to the recent presidential election of the Dharwar District Local Board. This reference provoked the Dharwar Taluk Congress Committee which passed the following resolution:

"This committee expresses its opinion that the ministers while on tour should not raise controversial local politics of which they have no full knowledge and by their doing so, such of the utterances shall lead to unpleasantness among workers and hamper Congress work".

The curtain has now fallen on this controversy by a reply from the Personal Assistant of Mr. Morarjee Desai which says: "I am directed by Shri Morarji Desai to say that his speech in Hindusthani has not been faithfully rendered in Kannad with the result that the views which he expressed with dignity and restraint have unnecessarily appeared otherwise".

The Jagadguru Gangadhar Commerce College opened their year at Hubli. In the first year Commerce Class admission for 125 students was fixed and all the 125 seats have been filled on the opening day on the 20th June.

INDEPENDENCE BILL—A CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS

Tact And Skill Needed In Tackling Problem Of States

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, July 8.

"Break and be damned" is the spirit of the Indian Independence Bill, said Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Secretary of the Gokhale Institute of Politics, in a statement.

Mr. Gundappa continued: "This appears most clearly in the complete irresponsibility of the manner in which the Bill has let down the States, both Princes and people. If after the passing of the Act a violent movement for Pakistan started within a State that has not joined either Dominion, or, if there is organised popular uprising against a despotic Durbar, who will be there to deal with it? The question is by no means a fanciful one.

He pointed out that the nice moral sensibility that made Britain so punctiliously look out for two successors to her direct authority where only one was necessary, failed her utterly when it came to the disposing of her Suzerainty. He said, "It should have been quite easy to provide in the Bill for the creation of an 'ad hoc' agency composed of representatives of the States and the Dominion they choose to take charge for a specified period of the functions connected with Paramountcy and to re-distribute responsibility therefor between the State on the one side and the Dominion or its successor on the other, so that Paramountcy could end "functus officio" within a reasonable period of time and not abruptly and mischievously as now."

The Bill, he added, is a challenge to Congress statesmanship. "The Congress capacity to sacrifice and suffer and lead a mass agitation are now a matter of history. The call now is for tact and skill in the handling of certain long established local facts. Red-hot rhetoric and slapdash crups may not suffice to deal with psychological complexes bred by ages of history. Understanding should act in combination with frankness, gentleness and firmness. On that will depend the peacefulness and orderliness of the transition." affirmed Mr. Gundappa.

As for the people of the States, he emphasised that their plain duty was now to concentrate effort on acquiring for themselves the two-fold right of democratic citizenship under responsible Government within the State and equal partnership in federal citizenship in the Indian Union outside.

"It surely was in Britain's power to have put us in a better frame of mind to say 'Thanks' for the Bill," concluded Mr. Gundappa.

EDITORS TO MEET MAHATMA TODAY

Discrimination Against Section Of Punjab Press Deplored

NEW DELHI, July 12 (A.P.I.): The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met on the 10th, 11th and 12th. Mr. Devdas Gandhi, the Managing Editor of the "Hindustan Times", presided.

On the 10th, the Committee heard and discussed the reports of the provincial conveners. In the evening, the Viceroy had an off the record talk with the Committee on the political developments and answered questions put by the editors.

On Friday, the Committee discussed the position in Bombay and matters relating to the working of the Central Press Advisory Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. John Matthai and Mr. S. N. Majumdar, Secretary of the Information Department, joined the members at lunch. After lunch, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke to the editors informally for over an hour, answering questions, and explaining some of the recent political moves in their fuller perspective.

On Saturday, the Committee discussed the position of the Press in the Punjab and also codes and conventions governing the publication of news and comments regarding communal disorders.

Mr. Bannerjee, the Secretary of the Home Department, attended the afternoon session. Members of the Committee impressed upon the Home Secretary the need for closer relations between the Government and the Press and the fuller use and more efficient working of the existing consultative machinery.

The Committee decided that the next meeting should be held in September in Delhi on a date to be announced by the President for considering the position of the Conference as affected by the transfer of power and division of the country.

The members of the Committee are meeting Mahatma Gandhi on Monday at 8-15 p.m.

PUNJAB GOVT. URGED TO WITHDRAW ARBITRARY ORDERS

The following is the text of the resolution passed on the position in the Punjab:—

"The Standing Committee having heard Mr. Narendra, a member of the Committee, Mr. Jung Bahadur, Editor of the "Tribune", and Mr. A. C. Bali, also of the "Tribune", views with consternation the action taken by the Punjab Government under the Public Safety Act imposing pre-censorship on all newspapers, suppressing several newspapers and journals including "Ajit", "Shere Punjab", "Sandesh", "Jai Hind", "Prabhat", "Vir Bharat", "Azad" and "Ehsan" and launching prosecutions against several editors and publishers.

"The Committee particularly protests against the unjust pre-censorship orders which require even court proceedings to be submitted for scrutiny and condemns, as a grave misuse of the powers under the Act, the action of the Lahore Press Adviser in refusing to pass for publication the text of a High Court judgment in a "habeas corpus" petition.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

"THE COMMITTEE TAKES SPECIAL NOTE OF AND DEPLORES THE MARKED TENDENCY TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN SECTIONS OF THE PRESS BY THE IMPOSITION OF HEAVY PENALTIES AND RESTRICTIONS ON ONE GROUP AND THE ADOPTION OF A POLICY OF LENIENCY TOWARDS ANOTHER.

The Committee strongly urges the Punjab Government to review the position, in the interest of harmonious relations between the Government and the Press and within the Press itself, and to withdraw all arbitrary and unfair orders and to abandon the prosecutions instituted".

RACE TO MEET AMERICA'S PETROL AND OIL NEEDS

WASHINGTON, July 9, (U. P. A.): Eugene Holman, President of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, testifying before the House Commerce Committee, said the race to meet America's petrol and oil needs this coming winter may be uncomfortably close but any shortages should be localised and temporary.

Holman said, "Only unexpected road block+situations such as an exceptionally cold winter, a serious breakdown in industrial output or serious and unpredictable developments in the national scene—could prevent it." He said the problem centrred on transportation and production shortages. Holman said the oil was in the ground and it was a matter of getting it out and to the consumer. He said American oil requirements, including exports, were about 5,733,000 barrels daily. The domestic production averaged 5,121,000 barrels daily while imports were about 472,000 barrels daily.

Holman urged the Congress not to cut off oil exports. He said Western Europe was leaning more heavily on American oil the ever before. He said cutting off the flow would be calamitous.

URGE BIRTH CONTROL KNOWLEDGE FOR JAPANESE

TOKYO, July 11 (UP&): Nippon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading newspaper in an editorial today turned up its nose at Margaret Sanger's recent proposal for a ten-year moratorium on births in the war-devastated European countries.

The editorial implied that birth control is fine but it is needed more in heavily populated Japan than in Europ. It said there was an imperative need of disseminating birth control knowledge in Japan, particularly on farms, but farmers show little interest in the problem because of their relatively better food situation.

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Jinnah & Mountbatten On Trial

Mahatma Hopes They Would Come Through Test With Flying Colours

NEW DELHI, July 12 (A.P.I.): Addressing the post-prayer meeting today, Mahatma Gandhi said that it was now known through the newspapers that in the first instance both India and Pakistan had agreed to have Lord Mountbatten as their common Governor-General but at the last moment, Mr. Jinnah had changed his mind and nominated himself. The Congress leaders could have then done likewise but they did not like to go back on their plighted word. He sensed nothing wrong in this.

Lord Mountbatten he added, would be on trial in his new job in spite of the fact that he would be a constitutional head of the Government and Mahatma Gandhi hoped that he would come through the test with flying colours by being their servant which was what the appointment stood for.

Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi felt, that the Governor Generalship of Pakistan was going to be an acid test for Mr. Jinnah. Doubtless, Mahatma Gandhi added, he was taking up the office to show to the world that he had acquired an Islamic State. But the acquisition would be nothing worth unless he followed in the footsteps of the great Caliphs. His Governor Generalship would be a test not only for him but for Islam too. Mahatma Gandhi hoped that he would come through it with flying colours.

JAIL-GOING NO QUALIFICATION

Mahatma Gandhi began his post-prayer speech by referring to a letter he had received in regard to the moral deterioration among Congressmen. The writer said that those who had gone to jail in the Satyagraha movement felt it now their right to occupy the highest posts in the land. They felt irritated if anyone who had not been to jail was appointed a Minister. Gandhiji condemned this mentally and feared that if it continued the name of the Congress would become mud and it would lose its prestige as primarily an organisation for the service of the masses. Do these people imagine that they had conferred a favour on India by going to jail? They were completely wrong if they imagined that Pandit Jawaharlal, Sardar Patel and others were holding high office to-day simply because they had been to jail. These men were leaders because of the sacrifices and services rendered by them. They had scorned wealth and lives of ease for the sake of the country.

MERIT ALONE SHOULD COUNT

Merit alone should be the criterion for holding office. Single eyed devotion to service was needed without any desire for reward or lust of power if India was to be free in the real sense of the term.

NO WEAKENING ON PART OF CONGRESS LEADERS

Mahatma Gandhi then went on to refer to the criticism that had reached his ears in regard to the fact that while Qaid-e-Azam had been appointed Governor-General of Pakistan, the Congress leaders had agreed to keep Lord Mountbatten on as Governor-General of India.

It had been hinted that the leaders had weakened and by asking Lord Mountbatten to stay on had shown that they were still dependent on England. Gandhiji wished to ask such critics to rid their minds of such suspicion. Could they imagine men like Panditji and the Sardar, a born fighter, even bowing the knee or bootlicking anyone.

He wanted them to know that after August 15 it was within their power to ask anyone to become their Governor-General. If it had been his choice he might even have chosen a Harijan girl. But he had no wish to deceive them in refusing to suspect Lord Mountbatten's appointment. After all they could always fight him if he proved false to them.

It was now known through the newspapers that in the first instance both India and Pakistan had agreed to have Lord Mountbatten as their common Governor-General. But at the last moment Jinnah Saheb had changed his mind and nominated himself. The Congress leaders could have then done likewise but they did not like to go back on their plighted word. He sensed nothing wrong in this.

Lord Mountbatten would be on trial in his new job in spite of the fact that he would be a constitutional head of the Government. Gandhiji hoped that he would come through the test with flying colours by being their servant which is what the appointment stood for.

They would be foolish to imagine that no Englishman could ever be a friend of India and loyal to her or that Lord Mountbatten would not be a servant of the Indian Union because he was of Royal blood and because now his nephew was going to marry the future Queen of England. They should never mistrust anyone until and unless he proved himself unworthy.

LET JINNAH EMULATE KHALIFA OMAR

Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi felt that the Governor-Generalship of Pakistan was going to be an acid test for Jinnah Saheb. Doubtless, he was taking up the office to show to the world that he had acquired an Islamic State.

But the acquisition would be nothing worth unless he followed in the footsteps of the great Caliphs. Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Khalifa Omar in particular, of whom it was said that he never wanted anything for himself. His sole concern was meeting out even handed justice to the people under him. If Jinnah Saheb becomes the Governor-General with the intent to wear a crown of thorns, that is, to be the first servant of India and not as a ruler, he would make Pakistan a land worth living in. His Governor-Generalship would be a test not only for him but for Islam too. Gandhiji hoped that he would come through it with flying colours.

Gandhiji confirmed that he had sent his blessings to Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip Mountbatten through the Viceroy. The latter had no sons of his own but the nephew had always been a son to him

PAKISTAN NATIONALIST MUSLIMS IN PERIL

Lastly, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the sorrow of some National Muslim friends who came and told him that they were going to be worse off in Pakistan than Hindu or Sikh minorities.

They were being today threatened with trial and death as quislings. If their fears proved true, then it would be a bad day for Islam. But he was sure Jinnah Saheb would give every protection to all the minorities and the National Muslims under his care. The latter were also a minority. That was no Islam that did not treat all men as brothers.

Congress throughout its long struggle had never made any distinction between class and creed. It would be untrue to its traditions if it ever did so. Gandhiji hoped all would be well for everyone in both Pakistan and India.

India's Two "C-in-C.s"

Slim And Tuker "Tipped"

LONDON, July 13 (Reuter): The New Delhi correspondent of the London "Sunday Times" stated today that Gen. Sir William Slim, former 14th Army Commander, was unofficially "tipped" as the First Commander-in-Chief of the Hindustan Indian Army.

The correspondent added that Gen Sir Francis Tuker, former Commander of the Fourth Indian Division in North Africa, was "strongly favoured in Muslim League circles" as the Pakistan Commander-in-Chief.

India, Full-Fledged Republic By March 31 Next?

NEW DELHI, July 13 (UPI): With reference to the British Prime Minister's announcement during the Second Reading of the Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons about Lord Mountbatten functioning as the first Governor General of the Indian Dominion with the consent and approval of the Congress Party while Mr. Jinnah is to become the first Governor General of the Pakistan Dominion, enquiries in very high Congress quarters shows that this arrangement is to continue only till the completion of most of the transitional processes detailed in the India Bill now before the British Parliament.

It is further learnt from the same source that the final target date fixed for India becoming a full-fledged republic, as fixed by the Constituent Assembly, is, according to present calculations, March 31 next.

According to an influential member of the Congress High Command the transitional processes referred to above, which could in their opinion be most conveniently negotiated with Mountbatten as the Governor-General of the Dominion include besides the division of assets and liabilities and separation of the Defence Forces, also several other questions like repatriation of British troops, the future policy of the States, the relationship between India and the British Commonwealth by treaty and otherwise and also relations between India and Pakistan.

Independence Beyond Controversy

No Need To Hold Meetings To Declare Or Affirm It, Says "C. P."

TRIVANDRUM, July 12 (A.P.I.): In a statement to the "Associated Press of India" to-day, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer says that the lapse of Paramountcy and of all treaties and agreements in force between the British Government and Indian States which has been recognised in the Parliamentary Bill makes it perfectly clear that in the language of the Prime Minister of England the States regain their independence.

What the States will do with their independence when achieved and the question of their entry into new treaties or agreements are matters to be decided by the States. The question of independence is thus beyond controversy and in these circumstances it is absolutely unnecessary to hold any meetings to declare or affirm an independence that will begin to operate effectively from August 15.

It is obvious that the State Congress is not in favour of the independence of Travancore and its present programme seems to be primarily to hamper meetings that are being held for the purpose of affirming the legal and constitutional positions of Travancore and to organise meetings to oppose an independent status for Travancore.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

The Government have laid it down as their definite policy that no meetings held for the free expression of opinion by any members of the public exercise the greatest possible restraint and conduct their discussions possibilities of such violent action on one side or other as is likely to take place unless the members of the public exercise the greatest possible restriant and conduct their discussions in a spirit of tolerance and give and take.

The Government, therefore, wish to inform all persons who feel strongly on the question of independence of Travancore that it is no longer a matter for advocacy or discussion because it will be a 'fait accompli' in a few days.

They should, therefore, conduct their propaganda, if any, in such a manner as not to lead to any turbulent scenes as were witnessed in Trivandrum yesterday.

The Government are aware that there are large sections of the people who present the activities and utterances of the State Congress members and the Government wish to make it clear to the members of the State Congress that they will pursue exactly the same policy with regard to all meetings held within the State. No member of the police force, apart from reporters, will be present at any of the meetings and the police will only intervene to prevent violence or actual or imminent breaches of the peace at the instance of party or parties apprehending such occurrences.

WARNING TO STUDENTS

The Government are emphatically of opinion that the presence and participation of students at these controversial political meetings are deleterious from every point of view and they have noted that students in certain localities have been tacitly permitted, if not encouraged to take part in demonstrations and stone-throwing on unoffending passers-by and buses and motor cars.

Any student found guilty of such conduct is liable to be summarily dismissed from his school or college in addition to being dealt with for criminal acts.

MARKET ASSURED FOR TRAVANCORE PRODUCTS

TRIVANDRUM, July 12 (API): A Press Note issued by the Government of Travancore this morning says: "The Government have noticed that Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (Secretary, State Congress) has issued a mischievous and baseless statement to the press suggesting that as the Government of India have decided to import 18,000 tons of coconut oil or equivalent quantity of copra from the Philippines, the future of the cocoanut oil industry in the State will be in jeopardy. The Government desire to assure every one in Travancore that all cocoanut oil produced in the State will find immediate and ready market and that the public need not be misled by such unpatriotic and misleading statements as those made by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai. The Government have taken necessary steps to ensure markets for the main products of Travancore".

NEW YORK, July 12 (UPA).—John Donnelly, 80, a distinguished Irish-born architectural sculptor who did stone carving on many buildings in New York and Washington, including the New York Public Library, died today. He came to America at the age of 13, and in a few years was recognized as one of the country's leading men in his field.

SMALL NATIONS GAIN VOICE

Final Appeal To Russia By Br. And France To Join Marshall Plan?

PARIS, July 12 (UPA): Europe's small powers won a victory tonight at the outset of the 16-nation Europe an Economic Co-operation Conference, gaining themselves a definite voice in drawing up the European relief programme under the Marshall plan.

At the four-and-a-half-hour meeting of the Conference's Working Committee, Saturday evening, the small powers won a place for all of the participating nations on the vital "co-operation commitee", to be set up by the programme for presentation to Washington by September 1.

Purging ahead with the momentum given by the plenary conference opening session on Saturday morning, the Working Committee agreed on over half of the machinery for organizing the European relief plan and gave good hopes that the Conference would be able to wind up in full agreement by Tuesday night.

The organization agreed on, consisted of, in the main, a Co-operation Committee, on which all 16 nations will be represented, an Executive Committee, with the membership still to be decided, to put into effect the Co-operation Committee's decisions and four Technical sub-Committees on Coal and Power, Food, Iron and Steel, and Transport. The membership of the sub-Committees, in principle, will be limited to producing countries.

FINAL APPEAL TO RUSSIA?

It is learned that Britain and France, before the end of the present Conference, will make another final appeal to Russia and her Eastern satellites, to join the Marshall Plan, before it is too late. It is suggested that such an appeal might slow down the diplomatic counter-offensive to the Marshall Plan that the Soviets, reportedly, are planning, through organization of a solid Eastern economic bloc, sponsored and led by Moscow.

The first hint of the reported Anglo-French intention was given by Bidault in his speech inaugurating the Quai d'Orsay Conference. Twice during his speech, Bidault pointedly declared that both Britain and France had done everything in their power to get the Central and Eastern European nations to ride along with them. Asserting that the door still is open for late comers, Bidault declared, "We shall take care not to say or do anything that might keep anyone out in the hope, which we still preserve, that the places which have remained empty, will at a near date be occupied".

LEADERS' HEADACHE

Both British and French leaders, however, are worried at the apparent disagreement in Washington of admitting late applicants to the Marshall Plan benefits. Only two days ago, a high United States source here, said that the present conference definitely is the "last call" and any nations which failed to answer would be barred for good from aid under the Marshall Plan. Other Washington sources asserted that the door remained open and the British and French are hoping for an early authoritative clarification of this apparent disagreement.

Meanwhile, the Conference itself, is being hurried through its initial stages under Anglo-French auspices with a speed completely unknown and unique in international gatherings since the Second World War. It is obvious that the absence of Russia and her Soviet-controlled neighbours such as Poland and Yugoslavia are responsible for this quick action.

The general impression was that delegations wanted to get the talking over as rapidly as possible to get down to the real work of setting up the relief programme machinery.

On Saturday evening, Bevin had a half-hour conversation with French Premier Paul Ramadier at the Hotel Matignoan, he left the Premier at 7-20 p.m. Paris time. There was no indication as to the subject of their conversation.

Shooting The Pilot To Safety

Multiplication Of Gravitation Performs It

NEW YORK, July 12, (APA): In naval aviation experiments reported in the Journal Science, 150-pound men momentarily weigh a ton-and-a-half with no ill effects other than a lot of sore muscles.

They attain these extraordinary weights, 20 times the pull of gravitation, while being shot out of airplane cockpits by guns.

This 20-times multiplication of gravitation is the greatest weight that a human being ever attained and lived. It is probably greater than anything previously experienced by man, since only a gun can give such great acceleration and men have not been shot truly by guns until the problem arose of getting them out of speed planes safely.

The gun acceleration is three to four times greater than that which causes blackout in a plying plane. This acceleration is going to be necessary for safety of test pilots in getting out of planes flying near the speed of sound.

The report was made by D. T. Watts, E. S. Mendelson and Capt. J. R. Poppen of the Naval Air Experimental Station, Naval Air Material Centre, Philadelphia.

The limit of acceleration that can be used to eject a pilot is not blackout, for the fraction of a second needed is too brief for blood to leave the brain. The limit is man's spine; the pilots have to be shot out in a sitting position, while still in their seats the gun, attached to the seat back, shoots the sea. That puts the down-pull along a man's spine and too much either will crush vertebrae, or rapture the tissue discs that separate these back bones.

In the experiments to date the safe limit has been found at 20 to 22 times gravitation's pull. The higher figure would cause a 200-pound man to weigh nearly two-and-a-half tons.

More Silver Refined In U. S. During May

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPA): The American Bureau of Metal Statistics today disclosed that U.S. producers had refined 7,243,000 ounces of silver from domestic and foreign sources during May compared with 6,473,000 ounces in April.

Of the May total, 3,896,000 ounces were domestic and 3,347,000 ounces foreign.

U.S. silver imports during May totalled 2,932,000 ounces of ore and base bullion and 3,173,000 ounces of refined bullion. Exports totalled 1,297,000 ounces

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, July 12, (U.P.A.): A United Press of America review of the New York Cotton Exchange for the trading week ended yesterday showed that even flying saucers failed to attain the heights reached by raw cotton prices as the staple soared nearly 14 dol. per bale above the previous week's level in 28 years.

One of the main factors behind the spirited advance was the release in the week by the Department of Agriculture of the 1947 crop acreage estimate. Other strengthening influences included a growing belief that there will be a tight supply situation and continued demand from textile sources seeking price protection in the futures market.

At Friday's close prices ruled 185 to 272 points or 9.25 to 13.60 dollars per bale, higher than in the previous week. Nearby July rose to 39.49 cents per pound at the high, which was the best level since 1919 when the July option hit 43.75.

After opening on an easy tone on losses ranging from 85 cents to nearly 2 dol. per bale, the list started an upward swing in the succeeding session following the issuance of the Government's acreage report which placed the cotton cultivation on July 1st at 21,389,000 acres compared with 18,190,000 bales in the corresponding 1946 period.

Throughout the week, strong attempts were made to depress the list by profit taking, but the fear of a decline in the amount of cotton available for distribution next year brought recurring rallies. New buyers were also noticed in the market and a leading spot firm was reported to be a buyer on the scale-up.

WORTH STREET WEEKLY REVIEW

NEW YORK, July 12 (UPA): A United Press review of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market for the trading week ended yesterday shows that the recent skyrocketing raw cotton prices which forced the staple to the highest level in 28 years, coupled with persistent predictions of future tightness in the supply brought speculation regarding possible further price hike in the textiles into the cotton goods trade this week. The general feeling throughout the trade is that unless the upward swing of raw cotton prices subsides, the textile industry will be left with no alternative but a further price boost. Reports indicate that the leaning towards price increases in the gray fabric market is spreading with some commission houses withdrawing offering while they observe just where the upswing in cotton futures is going to stop.

INTRODUCING
GUSAL
BEST QUALITY TOILET SOAP.
(Whistle-Brand)
C. T. BAR SOAP
BEST QUALITY WASHING SOAP
"A BOON TO HOUSE-WIVES
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT
REASONABLE PRICES
Now available at all Respectable Stores
TRADE ENQUIRIES SOLICITED
K. H. GAI & CO., 232, Hornby Road, Bombay, 1
PHONE: 27875 Telegram "KEGAI" Bombay.

Remarkable value!

A precision made Gillette raz and 5 Blue Gillette blad for only Rs 1/14
'GOOD MORNINGS' BEGIN WITH GILLETTE

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED
Chairman: G D Birla
Subscribed Capital Rs. 4 Crores
Paid-up Capital Rs. 2 Crores.
Reserve Fund Rs. 30 Lakhs
General Manager: B I THAKUR
BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA
AGENCIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Bombay Offices:
Petit Building Hornby Road, Fort
Near Cotton Exchange Kalbadevi
Sonawala Building Zaveri Bazar
Regional Manager: O. B GHEEWALA
Fort Office Phone Nos 24842 & 27174

MUTT AND JEFF—Well That's Tough On The Long Distance Operators — By BUD FISHER

DING-G LING-G LING-
YEP! IT SURE IS! SURE IS!
JING-G LING-G LING-G
YEH, IT- SURE IS! SURE IS!
WHO WAS- THAT, JEFF?
SOME FOOL PERSON KEEPS CALLING ON THE PHONE AND SAYS, "IT'S A LONG DISTANCE FROM NEW YORK"--SO I SEZ, "IT SURE IS" AND HANG UP!
?

AMRUTANJAN
THE ATOM BOMB
Pain Balm

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Mechanical Engineer in Bilimora with experience of manufacturing novelties of steel and brass and sheet metal—State experience and pay expected. Apply Box No. 4285, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Well-qualified Nurse for looking after children in an important State. Boarding and lodging free. State minimum salary acceptable. Apply to Box No. 4352, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for a temporary post of Assistant Secretary District Local Board, Ahmedabad, in the grade of Rs. 100-5/2-125. Only qualified persons with at least 5 years' experience in independent correspondence, accounts, and office routine of Local Board work need apply with copies of testimonials to President District Local Board, Ahmedabad, before 25-7-47. 4391

Wanted a Fitter Instructor in the Mechanical Engineering Department of V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Scale of pay Rs. 60|-80|- plus dearness allowance. The applicant should have served an apprenticeship in a recognised Engineering firm and should be able to use and teach the use of fitters tools and instruments such as micrometers, gauges, etc. Experience in Gas and Electric welding will be an additional qualification. Apply to the Principal. (4414)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

National Homoeopathic Medical College, Navsari. Term opens 15th July. Four years' H.M.B. course. Matriculates or equivalents admitted. Hostel available. Apply Principal. (6489)

Admissions — Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Bank Officers; Company Secretaries; Accountants and General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus. 51, Esplanade Road. (6488)

ISEC Homestudy Courses. Pass recognised examinations in every branch of Engineering, Technology, Commerce, Actuarial, Competitive (Federal) and Cambridge. Success guaranteed under India's ablest Professors. Get your Free "Successful Careers in the India of Tomorrow" (Foreword by Sir M. Visvesvaraya) from Secretary, Post Box 1173|Y, Bombay, 1, mentioning profession interested. (6413)

Free! Free! Free! Free! Prospectus "Engineering Opportunities" shows how You can take advantage of the present demand for qualified Engineers and gives details of Government recognised Examinations, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. Mech. E., Textile Courses, Public Service Examinations, Senior Cambridge, etc. All courses conducted from Bombay under qualified British supervision. Write for a prospectus Now — Free. B. I. E. T., Department 3|O, British Institutes House, Bombay. (4308A)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Asthma Cures Chitrakot Hills Herbs cures Asthma radically by one single dose prepared by Shri Mahatma, 108, S. P. Das Ji. To be taken on 2-8-47 full moon.. Correspondence in English. The testimonials of great persons and doctors. Shri Chitrakot Damanashak Ayurvedic Sidh Sewa Ashram, P.O. Chitrakot, (Banda), U.P. (6469)

Beware of Imitation (Regd. & Genuine) Chitrakot-Asthma-Specific. A most powerful and highly effective widely renowned remedy which cures dreadful Asthma permanently only by one or two doses to be taken on 2-8-47 full moon and on the next full moon. Apply at once. Kr. Badrinath Singh, Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, Dist. Banda, U.P. (6470)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Cotton Piecegoods with export quotas available for Middle East countries. Make offers to Gupta, 98, Daryaganj, Delhi. (6495)

C. Govind, Kuttaparamba, N. Malabar, S. India—Indent Agent Supplying all Malabar produce: Coir & Coir ropes. (6491)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Ice Plant, for Immediate Sale, one 25 ton Ammonia Compressor by Messrs. L. Stern & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, with 100 B.H.P. electric Motor, R.P.M. 730, by Messrs. Crompton Parkinson, England. For full particulars, apply to A. Majeed Paul, Catering Contractor, N. S. Railway, Secunderabad, Deccan. (6492)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Offers to prepare two marble busts of Bhaishankar Nanabhai Bhatt and his wife. Size 2 feet high including the base of about 6 inches, and the marble pedastal of about 4 1/2 feet in height for the said busts. Marble white. Apply to President District Local Board, Ahmedabad, before 25-7-47. 4392

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Carl Zeiss (Jena) Deltarem 8 X 40 Binoculars at M|S Lawrence & Mayo Ltd., Hornby Rd., Bombay. (6494)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
THE ELECTRIC GRID DEPARTMENT
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Supply and Erection of Indoor Switchgear and Equipment for Surat Power House for South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme and will be received in the Office of the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, upto 5 p.m. on 22nd September, 1947.

Copy of Specification No. ELG. D.S. 6 regarding above and General Conditions of Contract can be had from the Office of the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, on cash payment of Rs. 60/- which will be refunded on receipt of a 'bona fide' tender. Firms outside Bombay may, however, remit the amount to the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, direct by money order. If additional copies are required, and are available, they will be supplied on payment of Rs. 35/- per copy, which is non-returnable.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. B. ADVANI,
Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay.
4412

THE INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION, LTD.
Registered Office:
BRABOURNE STADIUM,
Churchgate Street, Bombay
NOTICE

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Gliding Association, Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY, 17th July, 1947, at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at Sir Homi Mehta's Office, Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To read the Notice convening the Meeting.
2. To read and confirm the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
3. To receive and adopt the Report and pass Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1946.
4. To elect President for the ensuing year.
5. To elect 20 Members of the Council for the ensuing year.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Council,
NOSHIRWAN R. MODY,
Hon. Secretary.
The Indian Gliding Association. Ltd.
6476

TENDER NOTICE

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders upto 3 P.M. (S.T.) on 14-8-1947, for earthwork, approximating to 1,50,00,000 C.ft., bridges, station buildings, staff quarters, gate lodges, signal cabins and wells on Hamirpur and Bhimsen Diversions on the Bhimsen-Khairada Railway Restoration. Both these Diversions are situated in Cawnpore District in the United Provinces.

2. The form of tender, Schedule and Conditions of contract can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Plans for the works will be supplied on an addition payment of Rs. 3/- being made. These sums will not be refunded.

3. This notice cancels the advertisements calling for tenders for some of the above works by Divisional Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi "North", recently inserted in Newspapers. 4403

TENDER NOTICE
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
Electric Grid Department
Specification No. ELG/D. S. 2

Electrification of Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Malwan and Vengurla towns and some places in Bulsar and Satara Talukas.

THE TIME for receiving tenders for the above is extended to 12 noon on 15th August 1947. The tenders will be opened at 11 A.M. on 16th August, 1947.

P. B. ADVANI,
Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay.
4378

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—House and Property Agents in Bombay to please correspond with the Chief Minister, Malhar. 4358

Wanted Agents or Stockists for selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). (5845)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta (1682)

Wanted Agents for Bombay City Province and other parts of India for highly effective and unique 100% Guaranteed effective Ayurvedic Medicines of Vishram Rasshala, such as Prafull Bal, Nila-Ointment, Moxvati Mahila Mox, Mastana Tonic Pills, Cough Cure Pills, Digest Churna, Hair Oil, Tooth Powder, etc. All are now available in full quantity. No quota system. Those who can deposit amount and guarantee sales need apply India Trading Co., Anandpura, Baroda. (6490)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 21-7-47 for the supply of Vegetables at the Railway's Grainshops at Poona and Sholapur. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4393)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 21-7-47 for the supply of Milk from 1-8-47 at the Railway's Milk Shops at Igatpuri, Nasik, Devlali, Nandgaon and Bhusaval. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4394)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23-7-47 for the supply of Groundnut Oil from 1-8-47 at the Railway Grainshops at Manmad, Igatpuri, Nasik and Nandgaon. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4395)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 24-7-47 for the supply of Milk at the Railway's Milk Shops at Dhond and Sholapur from 1-8-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4396)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 24-7-1947 for the supply of Groundnut Oil from 1-8-47 at the Railway's Grainshops at Poona, Lonavla, Dehu Road, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4397)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

WANTED CANDIDATES to fill four temporary posts of 'B' grade workmen (Moulders) grade Rs. 140 fixed (New Scale) subject to revision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission's report, in the Foundry Shop, Parel, of the Mechanical Department.

Candidates possessing the following qualifications need only apply:—

(i) AGE—Between 20 and 25 years on 1-8-47.

(ii) EDUCATION—Matriculation or Junior Cambridge certificate minimum qualifications.

(iii) EXPERIENCE—Must have served an apprenticeship in a recognised foundry and have at least 2 years' experience as a journeyman, must have a good knowledge of moulding practice and also a knowledge of sand mixtures for different classes of work. Experience in metal mixtures melting practice and machine moulding will be an asset.

Candidates must be physically fit generally and have the following sight standards:—

Distant vision as tested with Landolts split rings must not be less than 6.9 in one eye and 6.12 in the other eye with or without glasses and the admissible myopia not more than 4-D.

Candidates desirous of offering their services for the above posts should submit their applications together with copies of their testimonials to the Works Manager, G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel, upto 31-7-1947. Candidates called for interview should attend entirely at their own expense. A call to attend interview will not imply offer of definite employment. Candidates belonging to scheduled classes, Muslim, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European, Indian Christian, Sikh and Parsee communities who attain the qualified standard will be shown some preference. 4381

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Anatomy in the Topiwala National Medical College affiliated to the Bombay University for M.B.B.S. courses. The pay will be Rs. 400/- per month in the scale of Rs. 300-25-500 plus Dearness Allowance of Rs 70/- per month. The pay scale and allowances are subject to revision by November, 1947. The Provident Fund and leave benefits will be as per Municipal rules.

Candidates must possess either a post-graduate degree in the Surgical Faculty or an equivalent qualification together with a Medical degree. Preference will be given to those having previous teaching experience and have done post-graduate work in Anatomy.

The selected candidates will have to join duty on 1st August, 1947 or as early as possible thereafter.

Applications should reach the Dean before 20th July, 1947 be registered letter marked "APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY"—with a self-addressed stamped envelope

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
DEAN,
Topiwala National Medical College.
Lamington Road, Bombay 3.
(4384)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDER Notice which was published in the issue of 24th and 25th June, '47 for calling for tenders for Construction of Bridges and Culverts, etc., on Hamirpur Diversion between Jumna Bridge and Ghatampur on Bhimsen Khairada Restoration on 21st July, 1947, should be treated as CANCELLED as fresh Tenders for this work are being called by the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. 4413

B. B. & C. I. RLY.—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Jacob Circle Mahalaxmi, Bombay, 11, invites tenders returnable on 18/7/47 for the supply of 400 Nos. Hides Cow English tanned. Copies of the tender can be had on application. Tenderers not on the Rly.'s approved list of tenderers must quote Banker's guarantee. 4411

BOMBAY SALES TAX
NOTICE

DEALERS in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are informed that with effect from MONDAY, 21ST JULY, 1947, payments of Sales Tax may be made either at the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA or at the local HEAD OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Apollo Street, Bombay. Payments into the Imperial Bank of India will be treated as payments into a Government treasury for all purposes under the Bombay Sales Tax Act and Rules.

To facilitate the expeditious disposal of work by the Banks, dealers are requested to tender the EXACT AMOUNTS payable by them. 4410

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

25 SHARE CERTIFICATES of this Company No. 406185-402 standing in the name of Mr. Shivji Shamji Luwar have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, "Scindia House", Ballard Estate, Bombay, within 8 days from hereof, otherwise dupplicates will be issued to the abovenamed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay: 14-7-47. 4409

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES
Office of the Director of Supplies, Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay

THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, Bombay, invites tender No. BOM/T/2/975 to reach him on or before 12 noon on 23rd July, 1947 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 3/- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender Number, full name and address of the remitter) for:—

Description	Quantity
Mats Coir Door 3 ft. x 2 ft.	800 Nos.

Applicants not already on the approved list of this Department or the late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on application for Tender Forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already blacklisted. 4408

LEGAL NOTICES

THE KARNATAK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, HUBLI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 11th day of July, 1947, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee by the abovenamed Company for confirmation of the alteration and extension of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a special resolution of the Company duly passed at an extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th day of April, 1947, and confirmed on the 30th day of April, 1947:

that the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with regard to the Company's objects be altered by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (e) of clause 3 of such Memorandum of Association,

(f) And selling or disposing of the undertaking or property or part of property of the Company for such consideration as the Company may think fit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in chambers on Friday the 18th day of July, 1947, at 11 a.m. and any person interested in the said Company whether as a shareholder creditor or otherwise who desire to object to the confirmation of the said alteration and extension of the objects of the said Company should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel and for that purpose a copy of the petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's attorneys Messrs. Dinkarrau and Parekh, Fort Chambers, 6-10 Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1947.

DINKARRAU & PAREKH,
Attorneys for The Karnatak Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(4404)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Applications are invited before 31-7-1947 for the following posts in the B. Y. L. Nair Ch. Hospital

1. One Hon. Radiologist.
2. One In-Door Pathologist.
3. One Matron.
4. One Asst. Matron.
5. Qualified Sisters and Prob. Nurses.

Details may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent.

By order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
Lamington Road.
Bombay 8. (4385)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of Waste Paper, Old Records Old Hollerith Cards, Old surplus tally cards, Old Ronead cards, office sweepings and press cuttings, for the period of one year commencing from 1-8-1947 to 31-7-1948. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 28th July, 1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). 4370

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HEBATULLA MAMA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohra Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All the persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, or lying therein and containing by admeasurement 3,786 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 138, New No. 3725, Old Survey Nos. 340, 341 and New Survey No. 1/1595 and Cadastral Survey No. 94 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4444-4445 (1) 4445 (2-3-4) and 4445 (5) and Old Street Nos. 804, 905 and New Street Nos. 3, 16 and 24, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar and under registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North and West by Bhandarwada Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nosa Contora De Saheador and on or towards the East by the property of Silestiano de Almeida.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1947.

DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
4407

GIVE YOU COMPLETE SATISFACTION
CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO., LTD.,
(The Oldest Radio Concern in India)
127 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort,
Post Box 1312, Bombay 1
CALCUTTA-LUCKNOW
LAHORE—NEW DELHI

ECZEMA, BURNS, WOUNDS, INSECT BITES, HEAT RASH, ABSCESSES, SUNBURN, CUTS, etc.

GUARANTEED BONUS
OF
Rs. 12/8/-
Here's a scheme of Endowment Assurance Policy which guarantees you a Bonus of Rs. 12/8/- per thousand sum assured without any extra payment. The value of this scheme cannot be overrated in these days of no bonuses or dwindling bonuses.
ALL INDIA GENERAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Transacting
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS
Head Office : Fort, Bombay.
Subscribed Capital: Rs. 1,25, 00,000/-.
Paid-up Capital: Rs. 31,25,000/-.
Chairman : Ramdeo A. Podar Esq.
General Manager : S. B. Cardmaster.

Sparkle up that bridal smile !
For the smile he loves to see, brush your teeth regularly with Listerine Tooth Paste twice a day. Listerine Tooth Paste's special gin-point cleansing action will help keep your teeth clean and bright.
LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE

Enjoy GOOD HEALTH
Passing Show are manufactured from the finest grades of tobacco leaf, under the most hygienic conditions. They relieve tiredness and serve as a soothing tonic for the nerves.
PASSING SHOW

3 ANNAS FOR 10 CIGARETTES
PSC/50

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